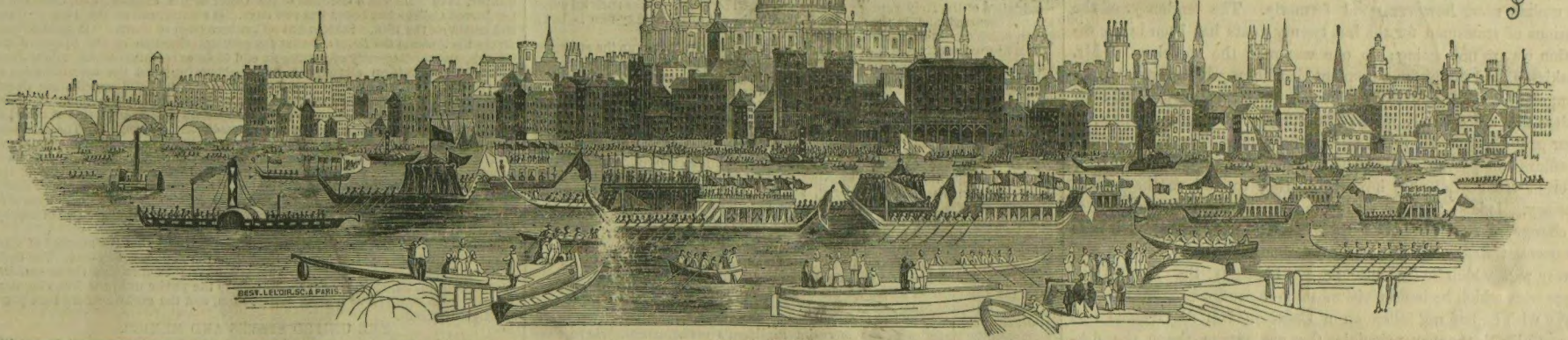


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 217.—VOL. VIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE DISSOLUTION.

CERTAINTY—which, in all cases of perplexity, is an advantage, even if it is certainty of the worst—begins to appear through the extraordinary confusion of principles and parties. It is certain that the Peel Cabinet will be dissolved; it is quite as certain that Lord John Russell and the Whigs cannot, with the present Parliament, form one to succeed it, for any length of time; it is certain that, failing in this point, the dissolution of the Government will be followed, at no very distant day, by a dissolution of Parliament. So far, events can be foretold without any extraordinary exercise of sagacity. But the keenest political seer would be perplexed to define what the position of parties will be in the next House of Commons; anticipations, with more or less of probability in all of them, and absolute certainty in none, are all that can be ventured; the very basis of former calculations is broken up and shattered; the “ancient ways” on which statesmen are recommended by Lord Bacon to take their stand, exist no longer; the old roads of legislation are abandoned; our rulers, like the rest of the world, have got upon the “rail,” and rattle down what Tennyson figuratively calls the “ringing grooves of change” with a velocity that would be more profitable if more equably distributed; we progress in jerks and leaps, with long and weary intervals of dragging discussions, and our leaders, like the retainers of the Capulets, “strike quickly, being moved;” the drawback being that they “are not quickly moved to strike.”

This alternation of speed at some points, and complete “fixity of tenure” at others, has brought us again to the eve of a

break up of a “strong Government;” Cobbett began the letter he wrote to Sir Robert Peel on his fall from power in 1835, by enumerating all the Prime Ministers whose fall he had “Registered,” adding the pertinent question, “Who next?” “Who next,” indeed; since that time Ministers have passed before us like the shadowy Kings who mocked the eyes of *Macbeth*, and we might almost repeat the words of the usurper, and say, “And lo! an eighth appears.” The power invoked by Spenser under the name of Mutability, is surely enthroned in Downing-street, and by contact infuses into the hearts of Ministers a disposition to open their eyes to new lights, and their hearts to fresh convictions, till their astounded followers look on them with the sort of aversion the Athenian mechanics felt for *Bottom* when he appeared among them with an ass’s head on his shoulders instead of his own, and fled from him with the cry, “Thou art translated!” Lord George Bentinck and the Protectionists all aver that the transformation Peel has undergone is identical with the celebrated instance we have quoted; the Premier’s present head is not with them that oracle of wisdom it was within the memory not only of men, but infants. He has been on the “rail” while they remained at the “station.” We are not dealing with his present rival and probable successor; but he too has changed much—not, perhaps, in kind, but in degree—since his days of “finality.” The word itself, in the midst of what is passing around us, reads like a mockery.

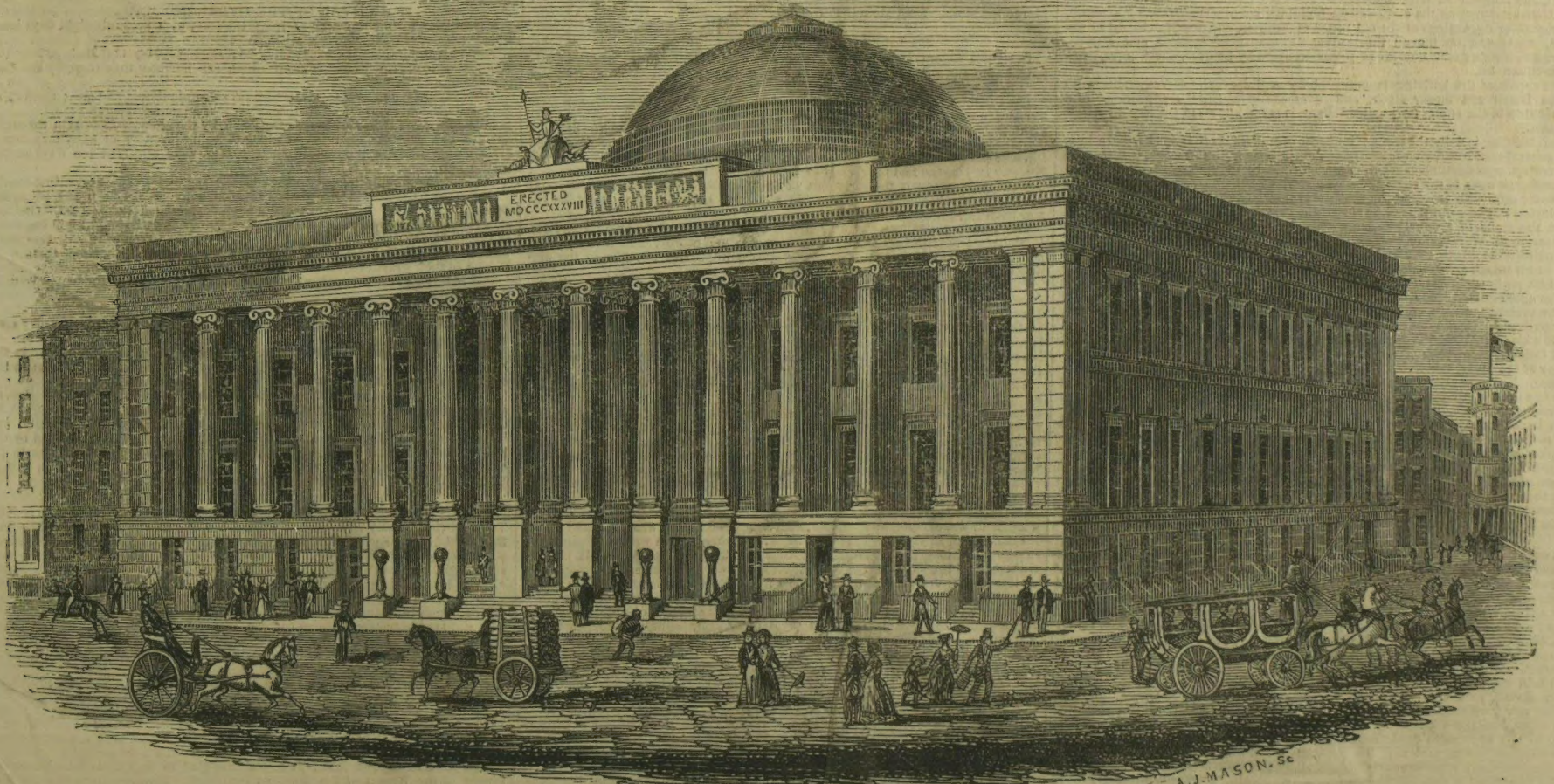
And now that the Conservative Government, so strong in 1842, is in this month of June, 1846, sinking beneath an unnatural alliance between opposite parties, against an unfortunate measure which no party approves, and none defend save at best as a hateful necessity, even that being disputed,—it may be profitable to ask, as we suppose History will ask, what were the causes that led to such a catastrophe?

To find them we must go far back into the past, to the days of the “Conservative Opposition” and the hustings of 1841. Sir Ro-

bert Peel was then a man of mature years, old and experienced in the arts of office and Government, the trusted Minister of a series of Sovereigns, the acknowledged leader of a party who had humbled their opponents to the dust. His opinions must have been formed, his policy decided—at least they ought to have been; and those who followed him might well be excused if they took it for granted they were so. He spoke, too, as if they were; and no man believed it to be within the range of possibilities that the great abandonment of opinion and policy committed in 1829, could be repeated on any subject. They did not think that, to use the words of his tormenter and satirist, Disraeli, “Protection in 1842 was in the same position as Protestantism in 1829;” and yet one was destined to be abandoned like the other! This is the source and fountain of those waters of bitterness now flowing over the head of the Prime Minister. His party is fairly entitled to say, “Why did you mislead us; if you are right now, why did you not come to the conclusion sooner? the change may be good, but it is not either right or just in you to make it.”

Sir Robert Peel can plead State necessity, and deny that a Minister can be bound to deal with the affairs of a great empire in the manner that may best keep a party together; the rise or fall of one is a very insignificant consideration compared with the onward progress and well-being of the other. We believe, in his position, the view is the right one; but, unfortunately, his own past career was his greatest obstacle: he “o’er-leaped” it gallantly, but the penalty of such “vaulting” is inevitable: he now “falls o’ the other side.”

Sir Robert Peel seems to us always to have been misplaced, among the Tories first, and the Conservatives afterwards; his mind, on every question, appears to have been always advancing. While the sages of the law were resisting the efforts of Romilly to reconcile our Criminal Code—the bloodiest in all Europe—to something like humanity, the young secretary was silently framing the digest



THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE, NEW YORK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which he afterwards carried, leading the way in that path of improvement. The Currency is still a disputed question; there are rival theories of it; but on this subject, too, he formed his opinions on the best—and, what is more characteristic, the newest—authorities; the party-man, who governs on political and social traditions, needs no fresh knowledge; Peel was always acquiring it; our present commercial policy may be traced distinctly to the Macullochs and Deacon Humes of the day; what Mr. Pitt or Chatham may have thought or done is to Peel a matter of perfect indifference; the pilot must steer by present soundings; those of traditionary charts are useless now, however good formerly. The tendency of the opinions of statesmen for the last twenty years has been in the direction we are now going; no one can read the speeches of Mr. Huskisson, and doubt for a moment that he would approve every change effected by Sir Robert Peel. It is this advance of their leaders that a party, all whose associations are with the past, as if our grandfathers had taken all insight, prudence, and knowledge of affairs out of the world with them, cannot appreciate. It is different from what they have been used to, and so they call it apostasy. It is so to those who have not watched the small shades of change as they developed themselves. And, probably, it is to the greatest defect of the Premier's disposition, the reserve and secrecy with which he treats the bulk of his party, that most of the anger with which he is now visited may be ascribed.

We wish he had not fallen on a Coercion Bill for Ireland: so successful with the new principles that are yet to shape the destinies of nations, why resort to the old, worn-out, suspected, and despised armoury of the past? Why is it we can rule Mahomedans, Hindoos, Arabs—men of all climates, creeds, and complexions, who seek our protection as a blessing—in comparative peace and contentment, and yet cannot govern five Irish counties within a day's journey of the Metropolis, without the old and barbarous expedient of a Norman conqueror? In India, we rule millions with hundreds, and have no need to shut the door of the tiller of the earth, and make him a prisoner from sunset to sunrise! Why is Ireland to be our eternal difficulty and disgrace? There never was a Coercion Bill that did not leave irritation and hatred behind it. We believe the present alliance of parties against it to be accidental, and on one side, at least, dishonest and unprincipled. But whether the change comes from vexation, and a wish to work the fall of a Minister, or from a real dislike of oppression, if the Bill is rejected, it is the first Coercion Act for Ireland that Parliament ever refused, and, so far, may be a step to a juster and more kindly policy. We wish, Sir Robert Peel had never asked for it; a powerful Minister should not be overthrown by such a weapon: the pebble to Goliath, the poisoned ring to Hannibal, seem scarcely less humiliating. There is no consolation in such a defeat; there will not be a hustings at the next election at which any appeal will be made in favour of the falling Government founded on this unhappy measure. On anything else, Peel could have "gone to the country" with a prestige in his favour as the only man capable of commanding confidence enough to give stability to a Government; and, even now, his prospects are by no means desperate.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW YORK.

This magnificent edifice has been the scene of great excitement during the recent monetary crisis in New York.

The structure is of blue Quincy granite. Its main dimensions are, length, 200 feet; width, 171 and 144 feet; height, to the top of the cornice, 77 feet. The principal facade, shown in our illustration, has 18 massive Ionic columns, fluted; each 38 feet high, and 4 ft. 4 in. in diameter, and one slab weighing 43 tons.

The centre of the building is occupied by the Grand Rotunda—a splendid chamber, one hundred feet in diameter, and ninety feet in height to the top of the dome, which is partly supported by eight Corinthian columns of beautiful Italian marble. These are forty-one feet in height, from the pedestal to the capital, and four feet eight inches in diameter. The dome, which is of solid masonry, is eighty feet in diameter, and panelled with egg-and-tongue mouldings, radiating from the ornamental foliage around the lantern, with which the Rotunda is lighted. The admission of light is very ingeniously managed, the windows being invisible from almost all parts of the chamber. There are doorways in the four recesses, between the columns, and the floor is paved with slabs of marble, alternately black and white. A portion of the area of this chamber is raised off, as an apartment for the body known as the "New Board of Brokers." This is in the form of a half circle; the exterior is festooned round with drab cloth, and the further side of the interior is lined with crimson hangings. The Rotunda is used for the sittings of the (New) Board of Brokers until twelve o'clock, when the sales by auction of real estate take place. Occasionally, other sales connected with securities for money are also made. These generally terminate at one o'clock, when the merchants assemble for the transaction of the business incident to the commercial emporium of the Union.

The Rotunda stands in the centre of a square of buildings facing on Wall-street, and abutting on William-street on the west, Exchange-street on the south, and Hanover-street on the east. These buildings contain the Branch Post-office, the rooms for the sittings of the old Board of Brokers, and the Merchants' News-room, containing on file all the leading newspapers of America and Europe. There are, also, a great number of rooms occupied by brokers, auctioneers, insurance-offices, &c.

The cupola of the building is occupied by a Telegraph, corresponding with Staten Island and Sandy Hook, and by means of which the appearance of a packet-ship in the offing, forty miles distant, is made known in the city in a few minutes.

This building is daily the scene of immense operations, both in stocks, real estate, and general merchandise: each busy set, as it passes through the scene, is succeeded by another, equally anxious for the same object. In the Rotunda is promulgated the authentic news of the stock speculators. The "bulls," anxious for a rise, make the dome echo with proofs of the absolute glut of money, and the impossibility of employing it, except in the stocks they have to sell. As a counter-plot, up jumps upon the stand of an auctioneer a well-known "bear," who reads aloud certain advices from Washington, that Almonte has demanded his papers and quit. His patriotic soul boils over with wrath at the insolence of the Mexican, and stocks fall, in his imagination, before the inevitable bear his fancy has conjured up. The opposite party exclaims, with the thumb on the nose, "It's no go down," and stocks again rise.

The present building, embracing the square formed by Wall, William, Hanover, and Exchange-streets, was projected soon after the great fire of December 16, 1835, which destroyed the beautiful building then occupied as the Exchange and Post Office. In accordance with the then enlarged views and speculative character of the times, the present building was projected on a scale of great magnificence. The capital of the Company formed for the construction of this building was one million of dollars; but, before the work was completed, it was found that the capital was utterly inadequate to the purpose, and the bonds of the Company were issued for near 1,000,000 dollars more, making nearly 2,000,000 dollars as the cost of the concern. The first year of its completion, in 1839, the rental was 120,000 dollars. The disastrous repulsion which followed, resulted in a fall of the income to 40,000 dollars, leaving a deficit of near 20,000 dollars per annum in the means of the Company to meet interest and expenses. One of the bondholders was then put in possession, as mortgagee in trust. Affairs have now been so far restored, that the rental nearly equals the expenditure, and the Company is again in possession of the building.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS CASE OF POISONING IN NORFOLK.—During the last two or three weeks many mysterious rumours have prevailed in the vicinity of Norwich, relative to the death of a young woman, named Maria Read, who died about a month ago in the parish of St. Etheldred, in that city. It appears that a few days previous to her decease she came from Yarmouth to reside with her father and mother, when she was taken ill with a violent sickness on a Friday evening, and early on the following morning expired—a medical gentleman, named Coleby, being in attendance upon her just before she breathed her last. There were, at the time, some doubts as to the cause of death, and an inquest was held upon the body; but no post-mortem examination took place, and the Jury agreed to a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." Owing, however, to the many suspicious reports that have been since circulated, the body was exhumed, and the contents of the stomach submitted to Mr. Firth, the surgeon who so ably brought to light the recent deaths, by poisoning, at Haddingburgh, for examination. It is said that the presence of arsenic has been detected in the corpse, and the further examination and analysis which is now going on will probably ascertain the quantity and its effect. No doubt, when the necessary tests are completed, and the evidence in a more perfect state, the city Coroner will re-open the inquiry into the cause of death. At present, the case is involved in complete mystery.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

It is asserted that the Duchess of Orleans refusing, on account of her children, King Louis Philippe will bring over the Queen to attend the christening at Windsor. That Louis Philippe will come I believe, but that the Queen will, nobody does here. She is so staunch a Catholic that, altho' an excellent woman, her difference of religion keeps her on very cool terms with her Protestant daughter-in-law, and, to witness Queen Victoria's offspring made a Protestant, would be a source of deep trial to that anti-heretical Princess, the good Queen Amelia. Speaking of Catholicism, nothing has more astonished us who cannot elect even an officer of National Guards without a contest, than the sudden and unanimous nomination of the Holy Father of Catholicism. For five centuries such an event has not occurred, and, in the College of Cardinals, a Prelate of fifty-four is but a youth in his teens that has not sown his wild oats.

The nearest relatives of the new Pope, nobles of Ancona, have run the strangest career. One I dined with but a short time back. He is an old, eccentric, and valiant soldier of Napoleon's army, covered with wounds, and has fought, it is said, twenty-two duels. The last was with three German officers, who had insulted him—one he wounded, the other he killed, and the third begged to be excused. The brother of this warrior was deeply implicated in the insurrection of the Papal States, in 1831, and is now in a mercantile house at Naples. In this city, during the cholera, Cardinal Ferretti, then Nuncio of the Pope, behaved with such Christian devotion in attending the sick, and selling even to his furniture to buy them necessities, that the ever-enthusiastic Neapolitans were wont to go on their knees whenever he appeared, and the Neapolitan Government was too happy to get him recalled, by a preferment, to Rome.

This order and unanimity of the conclave of the once passion-tossed, has not been imitated in Paris in the Chamber of Peers. The scene betwixt that cold-blooded politician and judicial harlequin, Duke Pasquier, and the fiery Prince de la Moskwa, whom he had cruelly wounded, had, at last, introduced, even in the Upper Senate, the most riotous of personal verbal contests.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Bell with which the Speaker or President so absurdly attempts to reduce the orators to order, has long ceased to be of any avail, although rung to distraction almost daily and hourly. A Parisian wag has published the statistics of the aforesaid President's performances. He receives 100,000 fr. per annum, and he sits, on an average, a hundred times in a year; he thus gets £40 for each sitting on the rostrum. On the other hand, he rings his Bell on an average twenty times each sitting, which makes each Bell-ring cost fifty francs. Owing to the approaching Elections, the political sky is as full of explosions and squibs as the atmosphere of our Paris Vauxhall and Ranelagh with rockets—many a joke upsetting a candidate in France, where ridicule is the most dangerous of all weapons. At N—, Count de P—, a friend of mine, and a *ci-devant* beau of Paris, who having spent his fortune, is about to reform, and turn politician and if possible Deputy, the shortest road to fortune, has lately played off a hoax with the utmost success. He sent his valet to waylay a number of rich farmers who were going to dine at the inn with the rival candidate. The valet announced to these good folks that the gentleman who had invited them to the inn had since secured a private house as more respectful to give them a dinner. Here the worthies went and met my friend, and so good appeared to them the joke and the dinner, and, above all, so potent was the Champagne and Burgundy, that at the end of the repast the host came to Paris with a written proof in his pocket that the electors had signed over their allegiance to him. His triumph seems certain; for here a political enemy may be mortally wounded by a good joke. Mr. T—, a rich merchant, but a heavy man, not long since vainly offered 20,000 francs for the suppression of a childish joke, which, however, found its way into the journals. It was as follows. At the *soirée* of the Countess de C—, a gentleman observed, "Mr. T— has hay in his boots," a proverbial expression, which, in French, means a man is affluent. "Yes," answered Baron R—, "he carries his ladder with him." Mr. T— has not recovered to this day this innuendo as to his being of the asinine species. The slightest peculiarity of appearance creates a sensation amongst the *quid nuncs* of Paris. The following is an instance. Here the majority of persons of all classes wear mustachios, but with those of radical opinions the length of hair and bristles is an indispensable part of patriotism. The Rouen railroad being principally under English influence, the persons employed, shave. Hugo has been the indignation of the Democrats of Paris at this intelligence; and it is no doubt to counteract such unpatriotic habits, that, at the *fête* of the Opening of the Northern Railroad, a numerous band was appointed to sing the chorus of the opera of "Charles the Sixth," of which the burden is, "Never shall the English reign over us!"—which came down upon the foreign, and, above all, the English invited to the banquet, like a clap of thunder; whose imposing effect was greatly diminished, however, by a burst of laughter, in which even some of the Knights of the Legion of Honour joined—the latter were 1,900 in number, out of 3,000 guests; so that the wags of Paris nicknamed the return from Lille to Paris, "*le retour des Croisés*."

The heat in Paris has been daily increasing: not only animals, but men and women have fallen dead in the street, from the intensity of the heat. Rich and poor have taken refuge in the River's shallow and muddy stream—the ladies having their swimming diversions like the gentlemen. But a large portion of the more opulent inhabitants of Paris have set off for the watering-places—too many of the highest rank, like your countrymen, going to the waters of Hambourg and Baden-Baden, in Germany, where health is the pretext, and gambling and dissolute habits of every kind the ruling occupation. There all the professed gamblers and croupiers banished by law from Paris have taken up their abode, and prey upon all comers; the petty Princes of the land flagitiously dividing the plunder with their new subjects.

The emigration from Paris will increase daily, for the news of the gradual approach of the cholera has spread terror, and no one has forgotten that at its first visit it killed 22,000 of the inhabitants of Paris.

In all public calamities, political as well as others, the amusement of the population has been one of the first objects of the Government. A theatre is still standing, which was built by a preceding Sovereign, in forty days, to compensate for the burning of the Grand Opera; and the Parisians would still demand the same compensation in case of accident to the Academie de Musique; such being the necessity of amusing, above all, the lower classes.

The death of a certain Peter Dubureau has appeared a public calamity. This extraordinary man, who enacted on the commonest of popular stages the part of a species of Clown, after the fashion of the old model of Pierrot in ancient French dramas and in those of Spain and Italy, was the object of general admiration, not only to the humble *prolétaires* of his district, but to the most fashionable visitors. He was by birth a gipsy, and as such had run all over Europe, performing his wonderful antics, until at last he settled in Paris, and abandoned the roving habits of his race, and fixed his abode on a peculiar stage of his own, amidst the daily renewed plaudits of the delighted mechanics and nursery-maids. Many literary and other distinguished characters followed his remains to the grave; and the speeches and orations prematurely transported him to the skies. Such are our Parisians!

FRANCE.

The Paris papers furnish little matter of political interest. Indeed, they appear, at present, to watch the progress of the coming political crisis in England with more attention than any incident connected with France.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the budget of receipts for 1847, and thus the session may, as regards that Chamber, be considered at an end. An amendment, proposed by Messrs. Emile de Girardin, St. Priest, &c., to the effect of establishing a uniform postage of 20 centimes (2d) on all single letters conveyed through the Post-office, has been rejected by a majority of 176 to 87; but the Minister of Finance had previously pledged himself to present a bill on the subject to the Chambers in the early part of next session. The project of law relative to the establishment of an electric telegraph between Paris and Lille has also been passed, by 233 votes to 4.

The *Patrie* announces that the Royal Ordinance for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies will be published on the 2nd of July, and that two days afterwards another Royal Ordinance, elevating a number of Deputies to the dignity of Peers, will appear in the *Moniteur*.

The *Gazette du Midi* of the 16th inst. announces the death of Cardinal Micara, President of the Sacred College, and the popular candidate for the Pontifical Throne.

Madame Dembowska, the Polish lady who was forced to quit the Prussian dominions, has arrived in Paris. It will be recollected that her husband succeeded in reaching the Carpathian mountains, and that he was instrumental in stopping the massacre of the nobles by the peasantry.

The French Government has received from Algeria the following account of an unfortunate affair in the province of Constantina. General Randon being on an expedition against the Nememehs in the environs of Batna, thought it necessary before entering the mountains to send his sick to Guelma, as they could not be properly attended to in the march of his column. After having organised for their escort a small convoy under the direction of Caid Ben-Har, whose fidelity had been often tried, they were sent off on the 31st ult. On the following day, without any previous indication of danger, the convoy was surrounded by a large number of Kabyles, who had been made to believe that Tebessa had been pillaged, and that General Randon, after an unsuccessful engagement, was sending away his wounded. A musket shot was the signal of the massacre, and 25 French were slaughtered. Amongst them were Captain Noel, of the 5th Hussars; Sub-Lieutenant Hameront, of the Spahis, and M. Castill, a surgeon of the Foreign Legion. General Randon, as soon as he was apprised of this event, did not hesitate, even at the risk of a general rising, to march upon the enemy. He came up with them on the 2nd instant, at a post which they thought inaccessible, and attacking them with an ardour inspired by a feeling of legitimate vengeance, put them to flight, after killing 200 and capturing 500 camels, chiefly laden, 1500 oxen, 1200 sheep, and all the fens.

A letter from Constantina of the 13th inst. says—"Colonel Eyraud has had to repulse two vigorous attacks by the Hamouchas. One was on the 8th, the other on the 11th. In the latter he killed about 120 of the enemy, burnt their villages, and carried off their corn. The 5th Regiment of Hussars suffered severely. It is said to have lost in one charge 25 men and horses."

The report of M. Dupin, the reporter of the Committee of the Chamber of Peers, on the bill demanding a credit of 93,000,000 for the navy, has been delivered to the Chamber. The report approves of the increase demanded in the naval strength of the country, and concludes by recommending its adoption, in order to secure to the country a force which shall place it in the rank of the most powerful maritime nations. The Chamber of Peers has commenced the discussion on the bill alluded to.

The *Presse* says:—"The Duchess of Orleans received, a few days back, an

autograph letter from Queen Victoria, inviting her Royal Highness to hold at the fount her newly-born daughter. We are informed that the Princess replied, that, in accepting the honour done her, she should be obliged to fulfil by delegation the duty attached to it, inasmuch as she had made a vow not to quit her children."

The heat in Paris on Monday was very oppressive. At two o'clock M. Chevalier's thermometer stood at 39.9-10th centigrade (91½ Fahrenheit). Some heavy rain, however, fell on Monday night, and lowered the temperature considerably. The thermometer (Fahrenheit) marked 73 degrees on Tuesday, being 19 degrees lower than the maximum of Sunday and Monday.

ITALY.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE.—News has been received from Rome of the election of a Pope. The new pontiff is Cardinal Jean Marie Mastai Ferretti, of the family of the Counts of that name. He was born at Sinigaglia, in the Roman States, on the 13th May, 1792. He was Archbishop of Imola, had been reserved Cardinal *in pectore* on the 23rd December, 1839, and proclaimed on the 14th December, 1840. He was a Cardinal of the Order of the Friars. The Conclave of the Sacred College has lasted but two days. It commenced on the 14th of June and ended on the 16th. Seldom has a Conclave been so short. "It is said," observes the *Journal des Debats*, "that the political situation of the States of the Church, and the necessity of putting an end to an expectation which might have converted itself into an alarming agitation, have hastened the determination of the Cardinals. The new Pope passes for a man of a mild and conciliating disposition, and his election has been viewed with general satisfaction. Cardinal Mastai Ferretti, on ascending St. Peter's throne, has assumed the title of Pius IX. He is but 54 years old, and is one of the youngest Popes ever elected." The Cardinals have often been reproached for choosing Popes amongst men whose age could not permit them to be very active. On this occasion the customary precedents have happily been departed from. There exists in Italy a proverb, which says of the Popes—"*Non videbis annos Petri*" ('Thou wilt not see so many years as Peter'). St. Peter, as is known, occupied the Papal see for twenty-five years. This proverb, not being an article of faith, one may hope, without being accused of heresy, that it will not be realised.

A letter from Rome in the *Courrier de Marseille* states that the number of Cardinals assembled in conclave for the election of the Pope was fifty-one. The decision was come to in the evening of the 16th, forty-eight hours after the assembling of the conclave, but it was not made known to the public until the following day. The news was received with great acclamation, and the enthronement took place shortly afterwards.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Great Britain* has arrived at Liverpool, with New York papers to the 8th inst. One of her passengers is the bearer of despatches from the American Government, and Captain Hosken himself was entrusted with despatches from our Minister at Washington, Mr. Pakenham, with which he proceeded to London immediately on his arrival.

The intelligence in the papers is important. It seems that the Oregon territory question is in a fair way of settlement. Negotiations, it is said, have been resumed, and all is represented as going on favourably. Mr. Pakenham, the papers state, walks the streets of Washington, rubbing his hands in great glee. The advocates of peace with England are in spirits—nearly all descriptions of stocks had rallied from previous depression—and, but for Mexican difficulties, a greater improvement would have taken place.

Further intelligence from the American army invading Mexico had been received up to the 27th ult. They state that, on the 17th, after the two actions in which the United States troops were victorious, a large portion of General Taylor's army proceeded up the River Del Norte, to a point four miles above the city Matamoras, where they crossed without opposition, General Taylor himself remaining in his encampment with a body of 800 men.

As the army were seen by the Mexicans on the opposite side to leave the encampment and approach the ford, Arista sent a flag of truce to General Taylor, requesting an armistice for six weeks; giving as a reason for his request, that he desired to communicate with his Government. General Taylor answered, that he would give him till eight o'clock to-morrow morning to evacuate the city of Matamoras, and would permit him to take the public property under his charge. The flag then returned. On the next day, the 18th ult., the army crossed on the flats of their own construction, and the bodies of waggoners caulked. The passage was made about four miles above Fort Brown. On arriving at that city, it was discovered that Arista, with his forces, had departed, leaving only the mounted batteries. All the mortars, and such of the military apparatus as could not be removed in their haste to escape, were thrown into the wells. A party from the American army went out to reconnoitre immediately after the entrance into Matamoras, and overtook a portion of the retreating Mexicans, twenty-two of whom were made prisoners. It was understood that Arista's head quarters were at San Fernando, about ninety miles distant from Matamoras.

It was expected that the American forces, who were in possession of Barrita, would forthwith march up to Matamoras, and join the main body. What subsequent steps would be taken was unknown, but it was talked of that the United States forces would march upon Monterey, about 130 miles inward from Matamoras, with very little delay. The difficulties attending a further march towards the capital would, perhaps, cause them here to halt, and await overtures from the Mexicans, as the distance from Matamoras to the city of Mexico is about 1,000 miles, through a country most unfavourable to the march of an invading force. Nothing is said of any preparation being made to land troops at any further point upon the coast, and most of the United States squadron had returned to Pensacola, to refit an expedition against Santa Fé, which was said to be projected from the South-Western States, to attack that city by land.

Accounts from the city of Mexico, to the 15th ult., and from Vera Cruz, to the 20th ult., were received at New York on the 8th instant. The port of Vera Cruz had been blockaded by the United States steam-frigate *Mississippi*, and the *Falmouth*.

THE BRAZILS.

The *Crane* packet has arrived at Falmouth with the Brazil mails. The dates from Rio Janeiro are 11th May; Bahia, 21st; and Pernambuco, 27th.

Exchange, 26½ cent. firm, at which about £60,000 had been done. Discounts had declined ½ per cent. Stock was done to a fair extent, at 76. Little doing in the bullion market.

The Chambers opened on the 3rd of May, and his Excellency the Minister of Finance presented the Estimates for the year 1846-1847. According to the statement made—

The Expenditure is calculated at 27,279,897 914
The Revenue, at 24,800,000 000

Showing a Deficit of 2,479,897 914

The Deficit, however, following the system of late years adopted, would be reduced to 153,531 914

by the non-redemption of any portion of the internal or of the foreign debt, the amount required for which purpose is 2,326,366,000
Senhor Torres had resigned his office in the Ministry, and other changes were expected, but no new arrangements had been made.

INDIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail has arrived from Bombay, with accounts eight days later than those noticed in our paper last week.

The present dates are—Bombay, May 20; Calcutta, May 11; Madras, May 15; Delhi, May 10. The accounts from China are no later than those by the Calcutta mail.

The political news is not important. The Punjab was tranquil; the fort of Kote Kangra was expected to surrender without an actual resort to arms.

In Western India the sufferings occasioned by the scanty fall of rain throughout the two previous years were likely to be relieved by an early monsoon—signs of the near approach of which had become apparent ten days earlier than usual.

Cholera was committing sad ravages in the Bombay Presidency. One-fourth of the men of the 22nd Native Infantry had in a few weeks been cut off by it; and many of the villages of the Concan were depopulated or deserted. One sad case is stated of the women of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, who had caught the seeds of the disease between Poona and Bombay—whither they were about to have proceeded to join their husbands at Kurrachee. On the 18th, six of them were carried to their graves together.

The weather in the Jullundur Doab was peculiarly fine, and the troops were in the highest health.

In Scinde and Lahore the heats were setting in.

Some military operations against the Khoonds in the Goomsoor country continue in progress.

Cholera is extensively prevalent amongst some of the native regiments in the N. W. division of Goozerat—the 22nd having lost its surgeon and 152 men in the course of a few weeks.

The news from Borneo is of some consequence. Her Majesty's sloop *Hasard* arrived on the 18th of April at Penang, from Borneo, in search of the Admiral, an insurrection having broken out at Sarawak. The Rajah, the British ally, had blown himself and family up, dreading the Sultan. Mr. Brookes, besieged by the Sultan, had shut himself in his fort. H. C. steamer *Phlegathon* had gone to his assistance from Singapore. The Admiral, Sir Thomas Cochrane, C.B., was at Madras, and about to proceed to the Straits immediately.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE HOT WEATHER.—The *Hereford Journal* says:—"On Tuesday (last week) as a mover, named W. Holbrook, was cutting grass in a field belonging to Farmer Veal, at Queen Charton, near Keynsham, he received what is commonly called a stroke of the sun, which caused his death in an hour afterwards. He has left a widow and four young children.—A man of the name of John Lewis, who was mowing in a field on the farm of Pantrathro, near Llanstephan, on Thursday (last week), died from the effects of the intense heat. He had been mowing in company with some others, during the greater part of the day, and his scythe being a very bad one, he was obliged to exert himself to keep up with his companions, till at length the heat overcame him, and he fainted; a little water was given him and he seemed to revive, but shortly after he fainted again, and died almost immediately."

THE OPENING OF THE LEWES AND HASTINGS RAILWAY.—General Pleshey has made a minute inspection of all the bridges on this line; and has certified the fitness of the railroad for traffic. The line was to be opened to the public to-day (Saturday), when nearly seventy miles of coast communication, so important in the event of a war, will be completed and rendered available as a means of national defence.

THE REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX.—We are glad to find that the agitation in favour of the Repeal of the Malt-tax continues. Meetings have recently been held in different parts of the country, and the Association for the Repeal of this tax are unremitting in their exertions. It will give us pleasure to render them assistance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE IMPORTATION OF CORN.—Lord ASHBURTON moved a resolution, "That, whatever may be the alteration which it may be expedient permanently to make in the laws regulating the introduction of foreign corn, it is the opinion of this House that the sudden importation of the large quantity of wheat and wheat flour now in bond at a very low rate of duty, while the prices are moderate, and the prospect of the approaching harvest is promising, may be productive of great injury and injustice to the cultivators of the soil of the United Kingdom; and that some better provision against such a calamity should be provided than is contained in the bill now before the House." The noble Lord contended that, unless the Corn Bill should be thus far modified before it passed into law, the whole of the wheat in bond, being about 2,500,000 quarters, would be at once poured upon the markets, to the serious injury of the British agriculturists.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE opposed the resolution, on the ground that not more than 1,900,000 quarters of wheat and wheat flour were now in bond, and that no increase of that amount was likely to come from foreign countries.—Earl GREY considered the passing of such a resolution would be tantamount to the rejection of the Corn Bill.—Lord REDERDALE said the motion was only a measure of justice to protect the farmer from a sudden deprecation in price, just as harvest was approaching.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that there were from thirty to forty millions of quarters of corn ready for market every harvest, though it was not all sent in at once. He did not think, therefore, that the liberation of the bonded corn would produce the effect anticipated by his noble friend (Lord Ashburton).—After a short reply from Lord ASHBURTON, the House divided, and his resolution was negatived, by a majority of 70 to 41.

THE CUSTOMS' DUTIES BILL.

On the question for going into Committee on the Customs' Duties Bill, The Duke of RICHMOND presented and supported a petition from the Spitalfields weavers, praying to be heard by counsel at the bar, against the proposed reduction of the duties on silk. He moved to that effect.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE urged precedent and incompatibility against the motion, as the question could be as fitly argued by either House, without involving the incongruity of a legal pleading on behalf of special interests.

Lord BROUGHAM felt that, in a complicated case, where they had an assurance that the proposition was not for delay, but *bond fide* to bring under their attention special allegations of injury, they might allow to the petitioners not merely counsel but witnesses. He adduced his own case, in 1812, when he was employed to argue, at the bar of the House of Lords, against the "Orders in Council," when they succeeded in overthrowing them.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH felt that in acceding to the prayer of the petition, they would be sanctioning a precedent which would be an obstruction to all legislation whatever.

The Duke of WELLINGTON remarked on the inconvenience of any amendment in Committee on a money bill, the only effect of which would be to paralyse the functions of Parliament.

The Duke of RICHMOND, with some warmth, protested against this interpretation of the constitutional powers of that House, by which their whole proceedings would be reduced to a mere farce. In that case, let them alter their standing orders, and declare that the consent of the Queen and the Commons was sufficient to sanction any measure whatever.

Upon a division, the Duke of Richmond's motion was negatived by a majority of 78 to 74.

Lord BROUGHAM complained of the use of proxies upon such an occasion. The votes of noble lords who were present were, in the present instance, swamped by the votes of those who were absent.

A warm personal discussion arose on this point, several peers protesting that the votes of those desirous of hearing counsel, and who were present, were nullified by votes of peers who knew nothing and cared less about the question.

Lord STANLEY, in reference to the bill, said that he would not abandon the principle of protection to native industry, and he felt confident that ere many years the country would declare itself of a similar opinion. As a financial measure, he believed it would lead to difficulties, for whatever Ministry might be in power a year hence, they would find a serious deficiency in the revenue. The measure was not only calculated to destroy the revenue, but it would likewise injure the home producer and benefit no one but the foreigner.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE vindicated the propositions of the Government.

After some observations from Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Montague, the Marquis of Salisbury, and other noble lords, the House went into Committee on the bill.

On the second clause, relating to the reduction of the duties on timber, Lord STANLEY moved its omission, on the ground that it was not requisite to give up so large an amount of revenue.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE opposed the amendment, and on a division it was defeated by a majority of 54 to 52.

On the suggestion of Lord STANLEY it was arranged that as no division was to take place on the third reading of the Corn Bill, it should be postponed until Thursday.

The House sat till nearly ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW ZEALAND.—In answer to a question from Mr. C. BULLER, Sir R. PEEL said that the difficulties in the way of devising a plan of government for New Zealand had been much diminished by the last advice, for it now appeared that the authority of the British Crown was established in the colony. It was desirable to present to the House this session a plan for the government of New Zealand, but whether it should be carried out by an enactment or otherwise was not yet determined on.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having stated that he had received from Lord G. Bentinck a notice of the following amendment to the Sugar Duties Continuation Bill, viz.—"That the introduction of the Sugar Duties Bill for so short a period as one month is calculated injuriously to affect the commercial interests of the country; and that it was the duty of the Ministers to submit a bill for the usual period in sufficient time to have passed through both Houses before the expiration of the present year"—appealed to the noble Lord not to press his amendment, as its effect would be to cause the present sugar duties to expire at the end of fourteen days.

Lord G. BENTINCK replied that it was not his intention to put an end to the present sugar duties, or to cause a large defalcation to the revenue; his intention in moving his amendment was to cast a censure on the Government for allowing so late a period of the session to arrive before asking for the removal of a measure upon which between three and four millions of revenue were annually raised. We are asked now, said his Lordship, to pass a Sugar Bill for a month; but in the present position of political affairs in this House, there are sufficient indications that probably more than a week will not elapse before the right hon. gentleman now at the head of the Government will be so no longer, and then his successor will have a right to ask a considerable adjournment for the purpose of making the usual arrangements and procuring seats for the members of his Administration in this House, under which circumstances he also will be obliged to doubt to ask another month. Now, is it right so to derange the trade, and to put in hazard so large an amount of revenue?

After a short conversation, the House went into Committee, and agreed to a resolution to continue the existing sugar duties for a month from the 5th of July.

THE COERCION BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. S. CRAWFORD, who opposed the bill.

Mr. Crawford was followed on the same side by Mr. Caleb Powell, Mr. Halsey, Mr. Villiers Stuart, and Lord John Manners. In support of the bill, there were Mr. SETMER and Mr. WILLIAM COLLETT, while

Mr. ROEBUCK, though opposed to the bill, censured both the Protectionists and the Whigs, for opposing a measure which either party, if in power, would be compelled, on their own principles, to support. Indeed, it was rumoured that if Lord John Russell, at the close of last year, had succeeded in forming an Administration, the Earl of Besborough was to have gone to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant with a coercion bill in his pocket.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL denied that there was any truth in the statement. Mr. ROEBUCK, with such a contradiction, at once admitted that the rumour must have been groundless.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, at considerable length, defended the bill, on the plea of its necessity, as evinced by the alarming increase of crime, and the social circumstances of Ireland. He also defended the Government from the imputation of having adopted the measures of their opponents, contending that the Whigs had pursued a similar course on their return to office in 1835, especially with reference to the appropriation clause.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, as a member of the Whig Government, warmly repudiated the charge brought against it by Sir James Graham. The Home Secretary was the last man to charge any one with inconsistency, seeing he had, by a single sentence, unblushingly disposed of the opinions of a whole life. He defended the course pursued by the Whigs in now opposing the bill after assenting to the first reading.

The debate was again adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE CUSTOMS' DUTIES BILL.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on the Customs' Duties (Tariff).

The Earl of HARDWICKE moved the omission of the articles of butter and cheese from the schedule. The revenue produced by butter, in 1845, was £247,604; and that by cheese, in the same year, was £141,818. They were increasing duties, and it was, therefore, most impolitic to reduce them. To lower the price for the benefit of consumers was the avowed desire of the Government; but the reduction in price would be so small as to be felt by no one, whilst the proposed remission of ten shillings duty would take from the poor Irish producers £500,000 a year.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE replied that the Government did not frame the schedule upon a consideration of revenue only. He argued that if the price to the consumer would not be lowered by the reduction of duty, the poor Irish farmers could not be injured.

Lord STANLEY said the noble President of the Board of Trade was in this dilemma, from which he could not escape—either the price would be considerably reduced, and then the poor Irish producer would be damaged to the extent of the million of cwts. now imported from Ireland; or, there would be no reduction of price, which was the position the noble Earl thought it most advisable to argue, and then the measure would have the effect of gratuitously putting into the pocket of the foreign producer about £427,000 a year out of their revenues.

Upon a division, the proposal of the Earl of Hardwicke was negatived by 50 to 33.

The remaining clauses, down to the article of "silk," were agreed to, after considerable discussion.

The Duke of RICHMOND then moved the omission of "silk" from the new tariff, and contended that, unless his amendment were agreed to, the Spitalfields silk-weavers would be ruined.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE denied that the trade had been injured by the former reduction of the protective duties on silk, as was apparent from the facts that there were more silk mills in existence now than then; that there was a greater amount of capital engaged in the trade, and a far greater number of people employed in it. In addition to these facts, there was the conclusive one, that the importation of the raw material had increased more than double in amount since the reduction of the protective duties; and yet, in the face of these facts, it was said that the silk trade had been ruined by the diminished protection he had referred to. The truth was that Spitalfields was more injured by the competition of Macclesfield, Congleton, and other places, than by the diminution of the protective duties.

Lord STANLEY said that if the speech of his noble friend were good for anything, it would go the whole length of proving that the silk trade was in a most prosperous condition at the present moment. He (Lord Stanley) believed that the wages of the operatives in this branch of trade had fallen and were falling, and that, if the proposed reduction should be agreed to, those wages would be reduced from 1s. 4d. to 1s. a day. The alteration was neither called for by wisdom nor policy, and would be attended with the additional disadvantage of reducing the revenue to the extent of £320,000.

The House then divided, and the Duke of Richmond's amendment was negatived by a majority of 75 to 50.

The Duke of RICHMOND objected to the remission of the duty upon "hops," but there was no division. The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House without amendments. The third reading was fixed for Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

RAILWAY BILLS.—The report of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway Bill was carried by 166 against 100; thus reversing the decision of the House on a former division.—Mr. F. MAULE gave notice that he would endeavour to have this decision reversed on the third reading. Several other railway bills were forwarded.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Sugar Duties was received.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reply to a question, stated that a measure on the subject of pauper lunatics was in preparation.

On the motion of Mr. C. BULLER, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the best means of providing a record office for England and Wales.

Some other unimportant business was transacted, and the House was "counted out" at a early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons met to-day at twelve o'clock and sat till six.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS' AND FREEMEN'S BILL.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors' and Freemen's Bill.

After a short discussion, the Bill was rejected on a division, by 94 against 53.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The Bill for continuing the present Sugar Duties for a month from the 5th of July was read a second time.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

Mr. WATSON moved the insertion of the clause of which he had given notice, providing against the celebration of any rites or ceremonies in the public way, and for the registration of Jesuits, monks, friars, &c.

Sir ROBERT INGLES objected altogether to the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that the Chairman should leave the chair.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, although he acknowledged that the state of the law with respect to the regular orders of the Roman Catholic Church was unsatisfactory, did not think the present a moment when the subject could be dispassionately considered, nor that the clauses proposed by Mr. Watson were sufficient. He should, therefore, support the amendment, as he believed postponement to be the wisest and most prudent course.

Mr. WISE supported the bill. Lord CLIVE wished that the Church of Wales, at least, had as little to apprehend from a Protestant Legislature as from the Roman Catholics.

After a debate, in which Mr. B. ESCOTT, Mr. FITZGERALD, Lord Seymour, Mr. Redington, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Labouchere, Lord J. Manners, and Mr. Newdegate took part, the Committee divided, on the question that the Chairman leave the chair—

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|-----------------------------------|-----|
| For the amendment | 120 |
| Against it | 80 |
| Majority against the bill | 40 |

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought in the New Zealand Bill, which was read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PASSING OF THE CORN BILL.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved the third reading of the Corn Importation Bill.

No opposition was offered to the motion; and, after some discussion, the bill was read a third time and passed.

THE CUSTOMS BILL.—The Customs Bill was also read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY ON THE COERCION BILL.

On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill was resumed.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN said, that he agreed with her Majesty's Government on the necessity of taking measures to preserve the public peace in Ireland; yet he must hesitate to entrust the extraordinary powers of this bill to a Ministry who had so greatly and so grossly deceived their friends. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. VESEY said he should support the second reading of the bill.

After an animated debate, in which Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Banks, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Sheil, and Mr. Cobden took part, the House divided: the numbers were—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| FOR THE SECOND READING | 219 |
| AGAINST IT | 292 |
| MAJORITY AGAINST THE MINISTRY | 73 |

The announcement of the numbers was received almost in silence.

The House rose at a Quarter past Two.

SCOTLAND.

OPENING OF THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

On Thursday (last week) the railway from Edinburgh to Berwick-upon-Tweed was opened with the accustomed ceremonies. The completion of this undertaking reduces the distance from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the East and North of Scotland to London, and the whole of the North of England, by a space (to speak according to the language of the day) of not less than four hours, being somewhat more than one-fifth of the whole time hitherto consumed in the journey between the two capitals. Such a result is in itself sufficient to create an entire revolution in the social and commercial relations of the two great sections of the empire; but when viewed in connection with the still further strides in the same direction now in progress (we allude to the line between Berwick and Newcastle, which will most probably be finished by October), the opening of the North British Railway is entitled to be regarded as a truly national event of the very first importance.

The trains started from the North Bridge, Edinburgh, at ten o'clock, and the whole area along them was crowded by well-dressed men and women, among the elite of the city of Edinburgh. The first train, consisting of twenty handsome carriages, drawn by five splendid engines, started about half-past ten o'clock; the last train of twenty-three carriages, drawn also by five engines, started about ten minutes to eleven. Upon this occasion, of pleasure merely, 45 miles an hour may be considered the highest speed—about 30 the average. But upon this occasion there were five engines to water, where in ordinary trains there will be only one. Berwick may now be considered within two hours' drive of Edinburgh.

The first train left Dunbar a little after five o'clock, shortly followed by the other division; and the whole company arrived at the Edinburgh terminus before seven o'clock, having enjoyed a most delightful trip, and at the same time witnessed the satisfactory completion of this national undertaking.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The following address has been extensively signed by the leading merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of Glasgow:—"To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury. Sir—The personal and unmanly attacks which have recently been made upon you induce us, the merchants and bankers and other inhabitants of the city of Glasgow, thus publicly to express our entire satisfaction with the great commercial measures which you have proposed to Parliament during the present session, our marked disapprobation of the opposition which has been offered to you and to them, our earnest desire that you should persevere in the face of every obstacle to support and protect those important measures in all their integrity until they become the law of the land, and our conviction that, while they will prove of vital importance to the welfare and prosperity of the empire, they have been fully and favourably appreciated by the public at large."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c

OXFORD.

June 24.

In a Convocation held, in the Theatre, this day, the Rev. Dr. Hawtreay, of King's College, Cambridge, the Head Master of Rton College, the Rev. Benjamin Webb, M.A., the Rev. John Mason Neale, M.A., and the Rev. Stephen Thomas Hawtreay, M.A., all of Trinity College, Cambridge, were admitted *ad eundem*.

The Crewean oration was delivered by the public orator, the Rev. William Jacobson, Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, and the several prizes were recited by their respective authors. Latin Essay, Mr. Goldwin Smith, of Magdalen College; English Essay, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, of Christ Church; Latin Verse, Mr. Thomas C. Sanders, of Balliol; E. Verse, Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, also of Balliol.

Professor Hanson, Director of the Observatory at Sebec, on whom it was proposed to confer the honorary degree of D.C.L., was prevented from attending.

THE LIVING OF ST. PANCRAS.—The living of the parish of St. Pancras is become vacant by the decease of the late vicar, the Rev. Dr. Moore. This parish is one of the most extensive, populous, and influential of the metropolitan parishes.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the Meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, a long letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, in which he alluded to dissensions among some of the Repealers. One of the Repeal wardens of Manchester was ordered to be struck off the list of the Association. The letter then condemns the Tenants' Compensation Bill, and Mr. O'Connell denies that, should the Whigs come into power, he intends to abandon the Repeal cause. He says—"It is with the bitterest regret and deepest sorrow that I witness the efforts which are made by some of our juvenile members to create dissension and circulate distractions amongst the Repealers. It is manifest that the great majority of the Repeal Association must exert themselves strenuously to support the Association, or the persons to whom I allude will divide its ranks, and finally destroy the Association itself. For my poor part, I will not be an idle spectator of such a struggle. 'Tis true that the people may be induced to desert me—but I never will desert the people. I perceive that it is—I will not use the proper term—but I will say, most unhandsonably suggested that, in the event of the Whigs coming into power, the Repeal cause is to be abandoned, or postponed, or compromised. I utterly deny the assertion. While I live, the Repeal cause shall never be abandoned, postponed, or compromised, to advance any persons to power—to support any party or faction. I have long since 'nailed the colours of Repeal to the mast,' and they shall, during my life, never be taken down unless to cover the entry of the Irish Members into the Irish Parliament in College-green."

COUNTY OF CARLOW ELECTION.—The High Sheriff of Carlow, P. J. Newton, Esq., has appointed Wednesday, the 1st of July, for holding the election for a representative for the county of Carlow, in the room of the late Mr. Bunbury. Mr. W. B. McClintock is the only candidate as yet in the field.

EXECUTION AT NENAGH.—Three men were executed at Nenagh on Friday (last week), pursuant to their sentences, two—namely, Patrick Hayes and Patrick Rice—for conspiring to murder the late Mr. Patrick Clarke; and one, named William Fogarty, for shooting at Mr. McDonald, a steward in the slate quarries. An immense multitude collected to witness the scene. The three men were accompanied to the drop by Roman Catholic clergymen. They died after a brief struggle, having made no public confession of their crimes. A large police force of 150 men, and a company of the 72nd depot, comprised the guard in attendance. All was quiet and peaceable, says a local paper, and nothing heard but the moanings of the friends of the culprits. After the usual time of hanging, the bodies were lowered into coffins, and given to the relations. The long respite obtained by these men whilst various points of law were urged in their favour, gave much additional interest to their cases.

ALLEGED ILLEGALITY OF THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. W. S. O'BRIEN.—A Limerick paper says:—"Our distinguished county member has commenced proceedings against the Speaker of the House of Commons; and, from the opinion of an eminent barrister, it is extremely probable Mr. O'Brien will be successful. An action lies both against the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms, but whether Mr. O'Brien will proceed against the latter remains to be seen."

BARBAROUS MURDER.—The following revolting detail of murder is extracted from a Galway Journal. The scene of the foul deed lies towards the junction of Galway with the county of Clare:—"We regret to state that, on the night of Thursday (last week), a barbarous murder was committed at a village near Woodford, in this county. The unfortunate object of the assassin's vengeance was a man named Pat Hill. Two persons came into his house, and brought him out of his bed to a place about forty yards distant, and there inflicted no less than forty-two bayonet wounds on his person, besides a fracture of the skull. His wife, hearing his screams, went to his assistance, and, having begged for mercy, she was told by the heartless ruffians that if she did not go away, she would herself be treated in a like manner. Having completed their purpose, the miscreants, who are unknown, walked off, and their victim almost immediately expired. An inquest was held at Portumna, when a verdict of 'Wilful murder' was returned against persons unknown. Deceased was in rather comfortable circumstances and bore a most excellent character."

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

OPPORTUNELY in association with the war just terminated between Mexico and the United States, two works have just been issued from the American press, which are entitled to especial attention.

The first is a Journal of "Travels over the Table Lands and Cordilleras of Mexico, during the years 1843 and '44," by Albert M. Gilliam, late U.S. Consul to California. The author's journey extended to about 4,000 miles, stated in Mexico to be the greatest distance of internal travel ever accomplished by a person in a private capacity.

Mr. Gilliam's port of embarkation was New Orleans, whence he sailed for Vera Cruz, passing the snow-capped peak of Orizava. Of the city of Vera Cruz, which he describes to be in a perilous state: "previous to the Revolution, it contained above 25,000 inhabitants; but, distressing to tell, it does not now possess more than about 4,000. The general appearance of the town shows great decay and dilapidation; for the many scourges, by war and the decline of commerce, resulting from a system of government policy, have reduced the once flourishing port of Mexico into a heap of ruins, and a by-word for civilised nations."

Our traveller's track from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, he tells us, "was the same, or nearly so, which the immortal Cortes and his brave companions travelled in the early conquest of the country, leaving desolation and slaughtered thousands to cover his footsteps." The first day's journey lay mostly over scorched plains, having the temperature of the equinoctial regions; "yet there was often to be seen the deep black mould of fertile soil, on which was inconceivable luxuriance of growth of many varieties of lovely aspect, and of aromatic wild flowers and shrubbery, mingled and matted with the larger and smaller species of the umbrageous musquito growths, so impenetrable, through its multifarious thickness, to the view of man."

The first day's journey from the city of Vera Cruz was to Jalapa, about ninety miles distance, the whole of which were exclusively the property of Santa Anna. We have already engraved the town of Jalapa, in No. 144 of our Journal.

The next place of importance reached was Puebla, a town of 100,000 inhabitants; and our traveller then passed the ranges of the Popocatepetl and Iztaccihual; but, he adds significantly, "it should ever be remembered by the reader that, whatever else the traveller may behold, he is never out of sight of the crosses of melancholy bearing, being monuments erected over the bones of murdered human beings, and thus consecrated."

Our illustration shows the author's progress over this mountain, which, although cold, our traveller describes, somewhat naively, as *interesting*, "from the many crowds of *Arrieros*, with their cargoes on packed mules, a large party of whom were loaded with the specie of the second indemnity from the Mexican to the United States Government."

On the descent, the scene was changed for the far-famed valley of Mexico, which was spread out, like a map, before our traveller's view. Mr. Gilliam adds: "the day was favourable—for the clear, blue vault of heaven was without a dark spot to dim the exceeding and peculiar serenity of the skies of that elevated and rarefied region, the atmosphere of which was so light and thin, aided by the brilliant gleaming of the sun, that the eye could overcome space, and comprehend distant objects, with beauty surprising to one raised in a more dense and a lower climate. Hence it is, I have no doubt, that that plain has borrowed half its charms. Yet, to the minds of the conquerors to whom America was a new world, and when the valley of Mexico was in a state of nature, not as now, mainly presenting a parched and barren waste, but under the dominion and care of the Aztecs, the forest of ages towering high in the air, and casting up its umbrageous branches, relieved and freshened a scene, the loveliness of which might have been unrivalled; for nature, like the beauty of a woman, is more admirable when beheld in its native simplicity; and it can easily, therefore, be accounted for, why the early Spaniards looked upon the valley of Tenochtitlan, so called by the Indians as 'the promised land'—the Elysium upon earth."

Mr. Prescott geographically describes the Mexican Valley as lying "midway across the continent, somewhat nearer the Pacific than the Atlantic Ocean, at an elevation of nearly 7500 feet. It is of an oval form, about 67 leagues in circumference, and is encompassed by a towering rampart of porphyritic rocks, which nature seems to have provided, though ineffectually, to protect it from invasion. Five lakes are spread over the valley, occupying one tenth of its surface; and thus, as it were, at one view, bursts upon the astonished traveller, village, city, lakes, plains, and mountains."

Thus, while on the right, he sees a tract made sterile by the neglect of its opulent owners, on the left is a prospect, as far as the eye could reach, of lands cultivated in maize or Indian corn, *chili* or Indian pepper, and flowery fields to feed the cochineal insect.

In our traveller's sketch, he has shown, also, the deep, green, wide-spreading also, called by the Mexicans *Magney*, which attains the height of 10 or 15 feet.

Mr. Gilliam adds: "the view of the Valley of Mexico is, certainly, beautiful and grand; and, but for the painful absence of timber and the vast sterility of much of its territory, might, perhaps, be the most magnificent sight any where to be held upon the face of the globe. There is no country in the world, from the best information I could obtain, where individual citizens hold as large bodies of land as in Mexico; and, it is estimated that, from seven millions of inhabitants, in all probability, less than 500,000 are the owners of all the *terra firma* of that rich country."

The second illustration presents another specimen of the mountain scenery, near Cameroles, in the interior. "We had," says our traveller, "to ascend a mountain, which brought us in view of a snow-capped peak, which reached far above any other point. Having descended the opposite side, we travelled along the bed of a river for some four or five miles. The stream was shut up between two mountains, whose rocky and precipitous heights prohibited a pathway along its sides. Many were the curiosities and freaks of nature that I beheld in the singular formations of the rocks. On the top of a high point, on one

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

of these mountains, was a flat rock, just the shape of a man's hand, which sat upright on a wrist. The Mammoth hand could not have been less than one hundred feet in height. It appeared to point due north and south, as if to prevent the traveller, who was confined between these wild and rugged barriers, from becoming bewildered. This scene like its companion, offers some fine specimens of the luxuriant vegetation of the country.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Gilliam's work gives us the broad and bold characteristics of the country, in preference to the mere incidents of travel; and, in this respect, as affording intelligence of a country but little known in proportion to its vast extent, this book of travels must be regarded as valuable and interesting.

The second work, which is equally well-timed with that by Mr. Gilliam, is a very interesting account of California, at this moment a territory of immense importance to emigrants from the United States; and, destined, perhaps, at no very distant period, to become a free Republic. The author of this work observes:—

"In the many revolutions suffered by Mexico from political struggles, California has had her share of domestic disturbances; and for years past it has been the scene of numerous conflicts. The natives possess an inveterate dislike towards the Mexicans, which has given rise to sundry revolutions in their government. The time is not far distant when they will cease from such broils, and either become consolidated into an independent form of government, or be the subjects of foreign administration. Immigration will aid the former, while the attractions of its magnificent and giant harbour of St. Francisco may, in a very few years, effect the latter."

The work before us is entitled "Life in California; during a Residence of Several Years in that Territory, comprising a Description of the Country, and the Missionary Establishments, with Incidents, Observations, &c. By an American." We have engraved from his illustrations, a view of

STA. BARBARA.

"From the mission," says our traveller, "we stood over for some small and rocky islands at the south-east point of Sta. Cruz; and on the following morn-

ing, close under our lee, we beheld the beautiful vale of Sta. Barbara. "Seen from the ship, the 'Presidio,' or town, its charming vicinity and neat little Mission in the background, all situated on an inclined plane, rising gra-

"In the rear, from a slight elevation might be seen large fields of wheat and corn; and the little valleys among the hills, filled with fruit and vegetable gardens. A foaming stream rushes down the mountain, from which is carried in



MEXICO.—AMERICAN INDEMNITY ON ITS WAY TO VERA CRUZ.



SANTA BARBARA, ALTA-CALIFORNIA.

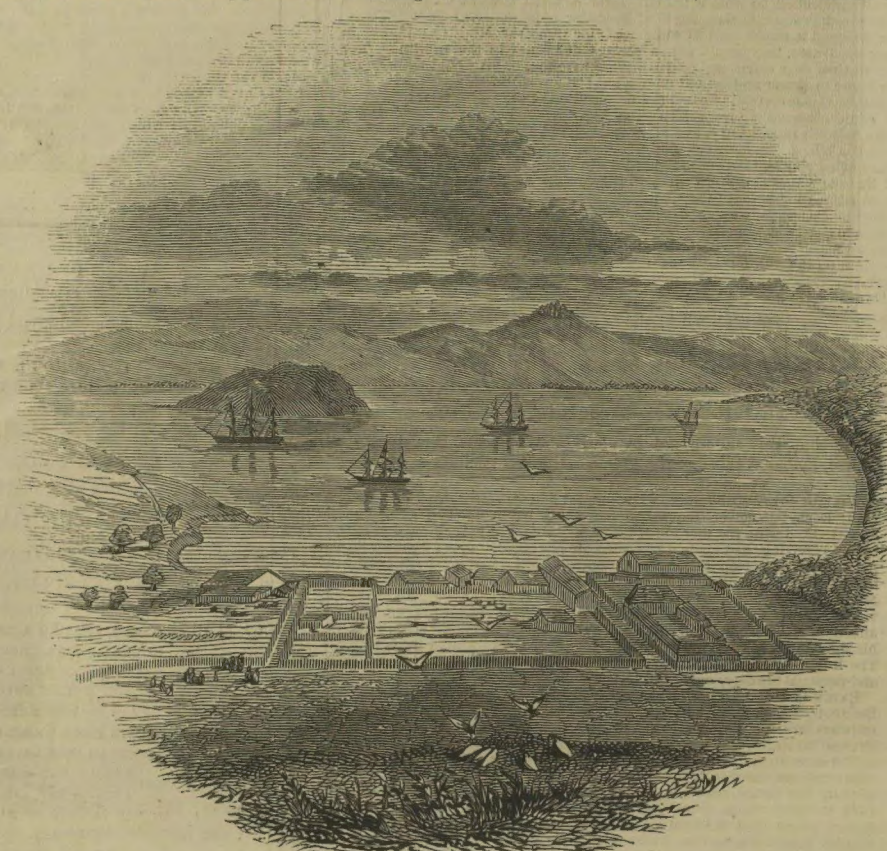
an open aqueduct along the brow of the hill, a supply of water for a spacious reservoir of beautiful masonry.

"The dress worn by the middling class of females is a chemise with short embroidered sleeves, richly trimmed with lace, a muslin petticoat flounced with scarlet, and secured at the waist by a silk band of the same colour, shoes of velvet or blue satin, a cotton *rebozo* or scarf, pearl necklace and ear-rings, with the hair falling in broad plaits down the back. Others of the higher class dress in the English style, and instead of the *rebozo* substitute a rich and costly shawl of silk or satin. There is something graceful in the management of the *rebozo*, that the natives alone can impart, and the perfect nonchalance with which it is thrown about them and worn, adds greatly to its beauty.

"Very few of the men have adopted our mode of dress, the greater part adhering to the ancient costume of the past century. Short clothes, and jacket trimmed with scarlet, a silk sash about the waist, *botas* of ornamented and embroidered deer skin, secured by coloured garters, embroidered shoes, the hair long, braided, and fastened behind with ribbons, a black silk handkerchief around the head, surmounted by an oval and broad-brimmed hat, is the dress universally worn by the men of California."

The next illustration shows one of the finest anchorages in the world, in the Island of Yerba Buena, with the *castillo*, or fort—low buildings with dark-tiled roofs, and the house of the Commandant among them.

"San Francisco has one of the largest and most valuable harbours in the world. Nature has so defended its narrow entrance, that, with but little expense, it might be made perfectly impregnable. Its steep and lofty cliffs, on either side, combined with other prominent locations within, might be so fortified as to bid defiance to the most powerful and determined foe. The soundings are deep, and in mid-channel, may be found in from



ANCHORAGE AT YERBA BUENA, ST. FRANCISCO, ALTA-CALIFORNIA.

forty to forty-five fathoms. The course for vessels coming in from sea, is generally midway between the bluff points of land.

"There are five missionary establishments located on the sides of the bay, called the Missions of Dolores, Santa Clara, St. José, St. Francisco Solano, and St. Rafael. These have a population of over five thousand Indians, and only about two hundred whites. The whole number of cattle, domesticated, is more than forty thousand, exclusive of horses, mules, and sheep. The rivers and creeks are supplied with an abundance of salmon and other fish; game is plentiful, and bears, wild cats, wolves, and coyotes, are often met with. On the northern side of the bay are found the American elk and antelope, and great quantities of deer; the first of these is hunted for its tallow, which is preferred to that taken from bullocks. The islands and neighbouring lands afford abundance of wood and timber. The soil is excellent, and, perhaps, in no part of the world more yielding, particularly for wheat; as an instance of its immense fertility in this respect, the following circumstance was related to me by the mayordomo of the mission of St. José. Eight fanegas, equal to twelve bushels of wheat, were sowed which yielded twelve hundred fanegas, or eighteen hundred bushels; the following year, from the grain which fell at the time of the first harvest, over one thousand bushels were reaped; and, again, in the succeeding year, three hundred bushels. The average production of wheat is one hundred fanegas for one sowed. In many parts of the country irrigation is necessary, but here, owing to the heavy dews which fall at night, the earth becomes sufficiently moistened for cultivation."

We have left ourselves but little space to speak of the very attractive character of this work, which abounds with statistical information, and cleverly-drawn pictures of the country and its people.

Both the preceding works, we should add, have just been issued in this country by Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, of Water-look-place.



MEXICO.—MAN'S HAND MOUNTAIN.

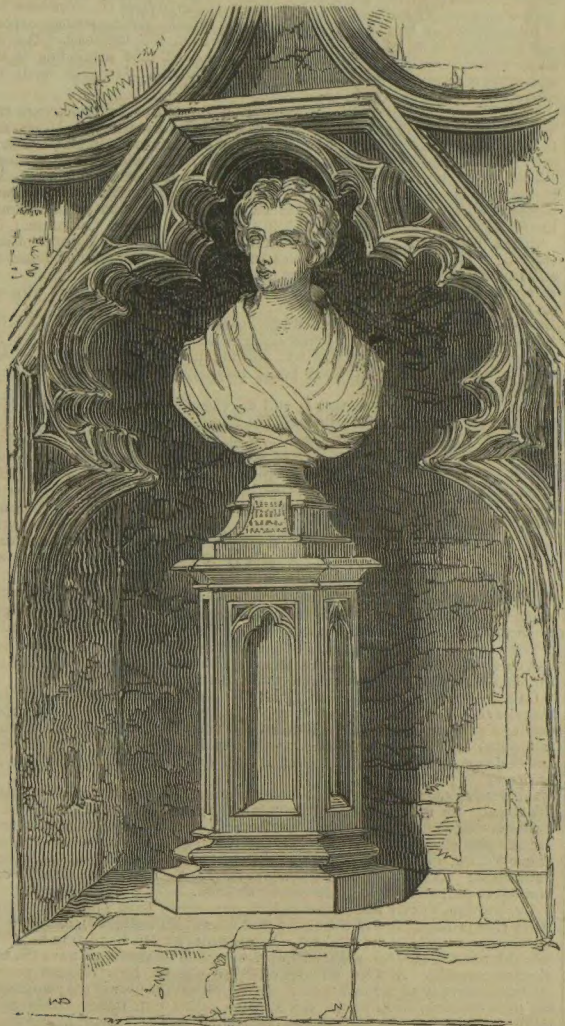
MEMORIALS TO DR. SOUTHEY.

Few men of genius have so pure a claim upon what Dr. Mackay calls "the affectionate reverence of posterity," as the lamented Robert Southey. We are, therefore, confident that these Memorials will bespeak the interest of our readers.

The first is a white marble bust, which has been placed in the cathedral of Bristol, the native city of the Poet. The supporting pedestal is of dove-coloured marble, and it stands within a canopied recess, as shown in our Illustration.

The second Memorial is a recumbent effigy of Dr. Southey, of white marble, admirably sculptured by Mr. Lough. It is intended to erect this monument in Crosthwaite Church, in the vale of Keswick: this structure has recently been entirely restored, at the expense of James Stanger, Esq.

The memory of Southey has also been honoured by the erection of a third Monument, viz. in Westminster Abbey. It consists of a plain entablature, bearing the name of the poet, and the periods of his birth and death, surmounted by his bust. It is but an appropriate compli-

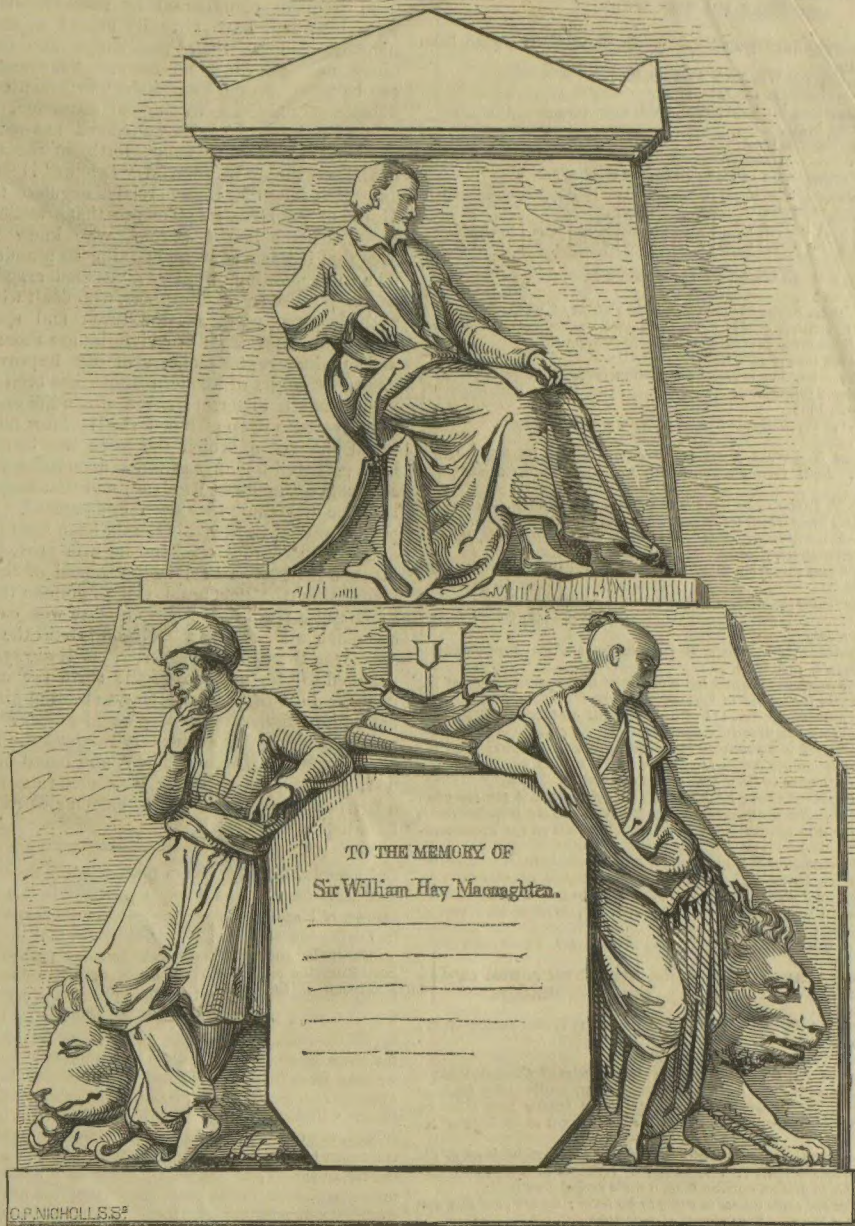


MONUMENT TO THE POET SOUTHEY, IN BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

ment that this monument is placed near that of Shakspeare, and, of course, amongst those of the greatest English poets.

WILL OF SIR W. BOOTHBY.—The late Sir William Boothby, Bart., of Ashborne Hall, Derby, Receiver-General of her Majesty's Customs, had made his will in May, 1833, during the lifetime of his former wife, Lady Boothby, and in the event of her surviving, had made a provision for her of £300 a year; but Sir William did not alter his will on his intermarriage with Mrs. Nesbitt, nor has he made any testamentary disposition in her favour. To his daughters, Louisa, Caroline, and Maria, he leaves £3,000 each, and as the late Earl of Liverpool has amply provided for two of his children, Cecil and Fanny, he leaves to them, as a mark of affection, £100 each. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his son, Sir Brooke William Robert Boothby, Bart., who is the acting executor. The freehold in Derbyshire, and all other estates, he directs to be sold, the funded and personal property amounting to only £2,000.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A paper was lately read at the Polytechnic Society of Berlin, by Baron de Reden, to prove that the number of accidents which occur on railways are exceedingly small in comparison to the number of travellers. In France, he stated, in the most unfavourable year, namely, in 1842, when the Versailles catastrophe took place, there was one accident for 25,000 travellers; and in 1844, the most favourable year, one accident for 1,321,000 travellers. In England, in 1840, the most unfavourable year, one accident for 64,000 travellers, and in 1843, the most favourable, one accident for 69,000. These figures, says M. de Reden, prove that accidents are much less frequent on the French than on the English lines. During the five years from 1841 to 1845 inclusively, the number of persons who were injured on English railways was 1,067 (of whom 399 lost their lives), or one in 95,000. In Belgium, in 1843, the most unfavourable year, there was one accident in 88,000 travellers; and in 1844, the most favourable one, one for 102,900. From 1835 to 1844, 58 persons were killed, and 103 injured on the Belgian railways. On the German railways, from 1841 to 1845 inclusively, there were only three persons injured and four persons killed.



MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM HAY MACNAGHTEN, BART.

MONUMENT TO SIR W. H. MACNAGHTEN.

This very interesting Memorial to the lamented Sir William Macnaghten has just been completed in marble by Mr. Lough, and is highly honourable to the chisel of this distinguished sculptor. It bears the following inscription:—

TO THE MEMORY OF
SIR WILLIAM HAY MACNAGHTEN, BARONET,
OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.
HIS MIND, LIBERALLY ENDOWED BY NATURE,
AND ENRICHED BY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH,
WAS QUICKENED INTO ACTION BY HIGH AND GENEROUS IMPULSES,
ALIKE CONDUCTIVE TO GOOD AND GREAT RESULTS,
AND TO HONOURABLE DISTINCTION.
THUS THAT CHARACTER BECAME DEVELOPED,
WHOSE EXCELLENCE, ACKNOWLEDGED WITHOUT DISSENT,
WAS REGARDED WITHOUT ENVY,
FROM THE MODESTY WHICH EMBELLISHED IT.
ENTRUSTED DURING A LONG CAREER OF ARDUOUS SERVICE
WITH CONFIDENTIAL AUTHORITY,
HE ADVANCED THE REPUTATION HE HAD EARLY ESTABLISHED;
UNTIL, WHILE ENVOY AT THE COURT OF CABUL,
HONoured BY HIS SOVEREIGN,
AND ON THE EVE OF ASSUMING THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
HIS BRIGHT CAREER OF EARTHLY USEFULNESS WAS ARRESTED.
REVOLT HAD BURST FORTH UPON THE LAND,
AND ON THE 22ND DAY OF DECEMBER, 1841,
IN THE SUMMER OF HIS MANHOOD AND HIS FORTUNES,
IN THE 48TH YEAR OF HIS AGE,
HE FELL BY THE HAND OF AN ASSASSIN.
HIS PUBLIC ACTS WILL BE FOUND
RECORDED IN THE ANNALS OF HIS COUNTRY.
THIS MEMORIAL IS THE LAST TRIBUTE
PERMITTED TO PRIVATE FRIENDSHIP.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The undermentioned detachments of corps have been selected by the Commandant Colonel C. Middleton, at the cavalry depot at Maldstone, for embarkation to join their respective regiments, serving in India, viz.:—3rd King's Own Light Dragoon Guards furnishes 130 men; 9th Queen's Royal Lancers 40 men, and the 14th King's Light Dragoons 70 men; making a total of 240 men. The following officers proceed with the above troops:—Captain J. W. Yerbury, with Cornet J. H. Stisted and Cornet F. Chaplin, of the 3rd Light Dragoons; Lieutenant W. Coesvelt Kortwright, Cornet John Henry King, and Cornet C. A. Delmar, of the 9th Lancers; and Cornet J. W. Bennett, of the 14th Light Dragoons.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS, KNT.—This veteran officer expired on the 20th instant, at his residence, Linwood Lyndhurst, New Forest, after an honourable and distinguished career, in the service of his country, of sixty-three years.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—It is stated that the Prince's journey to Florence, to see his dying father, is delayed in consequence of one of the representatives of a Power, through whose territories he must pass, refusing to *viser* his passport. This will account for the Prince's lengthened stay in London, and not from any more favourable accounts of his father's health having been received.

STEAM POWER.—Above one hundred thousand men were employed for twenty years in erecting the Great Pyramid of Egypt. From a computation of M. Dupin, it appears that the steam-engines of England would equal the whole product of this immense application of human labour, in lifting stones, within the short space of eighteen hours.

PRESENT FROM MEHEMET ALI TO HER MAJESTY.—On Tuesday morning a handsome horse, estimated at the value of 2,000 guineas, arrived at Brighton by the General Steam Navigation Company's packet, the *Magnet*, as a present to her Majesty from Mehemet Ali, and was immediately forwarded to London by railway.

THE FOUNTAINS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—The fountains in Trafalgar-square, after a cessation of a few days, recommenced playing on Monday with increased vigour, some alteration having been effected for the purpose of giving a greater supply of water, and therefore of throwing up a higher jet. This has been a decided improvement, and it might be still further extended with great advantage, as the water power at command, from the great altitude of the reservoir, is sufficient to throw up a jet five times higher than at present.



EFFIGY OF THE POET SOUTHEY.—BY LOUGH

Miss Mary Haydon, daughter of the deceased, was first called. She said, I am

the daughter of the deceased, whose name was Benjamin Robert Haydon. He was an artist, and resided at No. 14, Burwood-place, Edgeware-road. He was sixty years of age in January last. I found him dead on the floor of his studio about a quarter past twelve on Monday morning last. I went there on returning from a short walk which I had taken with my mother, who was herself gone to Brixton at the request of my father. On opening the studio door I saw my father stretched across the floor with a quantity of blood near the upper part of his person. I felt his head and found it cold. I then alarmed the servants, and, on the cook coming up stairs, I ran across the way to call Mr. Bryant, my father's medical attendant. He was from home, and shortly after my return I left the house, and proceeded to Brixton, to inform my mother of what had occurred. I saw my father last alive about ten o'clock on Monday morning. He then looked agitated—more so than usual. I have never before known him to make any attempt upon his life.

The Coroner: Had your father been under medical treatment lately?—Witness: No, sir.

The Coroner: Had he complained of his head in any way of late?—Witness: Yes. It was very unusual for him to do so; but on Sunday night last he did complain, and during the last two or three days I recollect to have seen him frequently put his hand up to his head.

The Coroner: Did your father usually sleep well?—Witness: He had not done so for the last three months.

The Coroner: And did he not seek medical advice?—No, sir.—The witness here added, "My father was a man of very temperate habits."

The Coroner: Have you observed anything remarkable in his manner of late?—Witness: I have noticed that he had a very different expression of countenance during the last three days. He was very silent during the whole of that period, and apparently absent in his mind.

The Coroner: Are you aware where your father kept his razors?—Witness: In his bed-room, generally. I never knew that he had a pistol in his possession, but I have heard that he had a carbine. My father went out very early on Monday morning—before breakfast, and it is possible he might have purchased the pistol on that occasion.

Mr. Orlando Hyman, of 4, Porchester-place, was next introduced. He said: I am a step-son of the deceased, the son of Mrs. Haydon by a former husband. I am a clergyman. I last saw the deceased on the Saturday previous to his death. I very rarely saw much of him. On Saturday, I observed a very great alteration in his countenance. All his family observed the same change; but, thinking it arose from the unfortunate circumstances in which he was placed, we were thrown off our guard, and did not pay so much attention to it. The deceased seldom said much to me, and never complained to me, but my mother has frequently mentioned to me that he has complained to her. He was eccentric from his youth.

The Coroner: He was, I believe, a man of temperate habits?—Mr. Hyman: He was a man of marked sobriety, and led the most regular life possible.

The Coroner: Do you know, sir, was the deceased in the habit of keeping a diary, in which he noted down the principal circumstances which occurred to him?—Mr. Hyman: He was, sir.

The Coroner: Have you read any portion of that diary of late?—Mr. Hyman: I have looked into it several times lately, from the fact of its having been left open, which was a somewhat unusual occurrence.

The Coroner here produced a large folio manuscript volume, enclosed in vellum covers, and, handing the same to Mr. Hyman, said—Will you be good enough to look over the entries for the last few weeks, and read such extracts, or portions of them, as will not disclose family secrets in any way. I observe a note from Sir Robert Peel attached to one of the entries, which I should like to have read. If the Jury are not satisfied with the arrangement I propose, they can of course inspect the diary for themselves, but I do not wish that the deceased's circumstances should be unnecessarily paraded before the public.

Mr. Hyman retired to mark the passages in the diary as suggested by the Coroner, and on his return read a variety of extracts from the manuscript:—

April 4.—The first day of my exhibition being opened. It rained all day, and no one came, Jerrold, Bowring, Fox Maule, and Hobhouse excepted. How different would it have been twenty-six years ago. The rain would not have kept them away then.

Receipts first day. Christ Entering Jerusalem.—1820. Banishment of Aristides. £19 16s. £1 18s. 6d.

In God I trust. Amen. April 13.—Receipts, £13s. 6d. An advertisement of a finer description could not have been written to catch my public, but not a shilling more was added to the receipts. They rush by thousands to see Tom Thumb. They make—They fight—they scream—they faint—they cry "help!" and "murder!" They see my bills, I warrant, but do not read them. Their eyes are in them, but their sense is gone. It is an insanity—a rabies furor—a dream of which I would not have believed Englishmen could have been guilty. My situation is now one of extreme peril, more so than when I began Solomon, thirty-eight years ago. Involved in debt, mortgaged by the little sympathy which the public display towards my best pictures, with several private engagements yet to fulfil. I awake, as usual, at four o'clock, this morning. My mind was immediately filled with the next picture of my series. I felt immediately, "Is it the whispering of an evil or good spirit?" but, believing it to be for good, I called on my Creator, who has led me through the wilderness for forty years, not to desert me at the eleventh hour.

May 4.—I have just received a lawyer's letter—the first for a long time. I have called on the writer, who is an amiable man, and has promised to give me time. I came home under mingled feelings of sorrow, delight, anxiety, and anticipation, and sat down to my palette under an irritable influence. My brain became confused, as I foresaw ruin, misery, and a prison before me. I went on with my picture, and rejoiced inwardly at its effects, but my brain, harassed and confused, fell into a deep slumber, from which I did not awake for an hour. I awoke cold—the fire out—and went again to my picture.

May 14.—This day 42 years I left my native Plymouth for London. I have closed my exhibition, with a loss of £111. No one can accuse me of showing less talent or energy than 20 years ago.

May 21.—Worked hard at my picture, and advanced immensely. Felt uneasy because I could not give my dear picture to go and see his college friends.

June 3.—Called on my dear friend Kemp, who advanced me some cash to get over my difficulties. By the time my pictures are finished they will be all mortgaged; but never mind, so that I get them done.

June 13.—Picture much advanced, but my necessities are dreadful, owing to the failure of my exhibition at the hall. In God I trust. It is hard—this struggle of forty-two years' duration; but by will, and not mind, be done.

June 14.—O God, let it not be presumption in me to call for Thy blessing on my own works. Let no difficulty on earth stay their progress. Grant this week Thy Divine aid. From sources invisible raise me up friends to save me from the embarrassments which want of money must bring upon me, and grant that this day week I may be able to thank Thee for my exhortation.

June 15.—Passed in great anxiety, after harassing about for several hours in the heat of the sun.

June 16.—Sat from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my condition. We have raised money on all our silver, to keep us from want in case of accident. I have written to Sir Robert Peel to, and to, stating that I have a heavy sum to pay. I have offered "The Duke's Study" to. Who answered first? Tormented by—harassed by public business, up came the following letter:—

"Sir—I am sorry to hear of your continued embarrassments. From a limited fund which I have at my disposal, I send as a contribution for your relief from these embarrassments the sum of £50. I remain, sir, your obedient servant, "ROBERT PEEI."

June 21.—Sleep tortuously—awoke in sorrow—and got up in agitation.

The next was the last entry, made evidently immediately before the world closed upon the unhappy man. It ran thus:—

June 22.—God forgive me. Amen. Finis. B. R. HAYDON.

The end of the 26th volume. "Stretch me no longer on this rough world."—Icar.

The evidence of the medical gentleman who was called in to examine the body of the deceased at a late hour on Monday evening by Mr. Girwood, was also taken. He described having seen the body in the state which it was viewed by the Jury. He believed death was caused by the loss of blood from the throat, the right jugular vein being nearly severed. He found a bullet under the scalp and over the parietal bone. His impression was, at present, that deceased must have held the pistol over his head, and fired downwards. [The pistol and bullet were here produced, and handed round to the Jury. The pistol was of the smallest pocket size, with a barrel about two inches long. The bullet was correspondingly small, and perfectly flattened from its contact with the skull.] Witness was decidedly of opinion that death had resulted from hemorrhage arising from the wounds in the throat, which witness felt confident must have been inflicted by the deceased himself.

The Coroner said he could not suppose that the Jury would require any further witnesses. For himself, he felt the case to be too distressing for remark. They must all agree that the deceased had committed an act of self-destruction, and the only question for the Jury was the state of mind in which the unfortunate man was at the time.

The following return was then recorded:—"We find that the deceased, Benjamin Robert Haydon, died from the effect of wounds inflicted by himself, and that the said Benjamin Robert Haydon was in an unsound state of mind when he committed the act."

The proceedings lasted nearly four hours, and excited great interest.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF LA MARQUISE D'HARCOURT.

ST. LEONARD'S, near Windsor, Thursday Evening. We regret to state that La Marquise d'Harcourt, who unfortunately, by a lamentable mistake, took upwards of an ounce and a half of laudanum, on the afternoon of Monday last, expired, in consequence of its deleterious effects, at half-past seven o'clock this morning.

It appears that the bottle containing the laudanum had unfortunately been placed on the toilet table, with other bottles containing medicine of a similar colour; and that La Marquise discovered the fatal error she had committed the moment she had swallowed the poisonous drug. Mr. Andrews, of Windsor, was immediately sent for by a special messenger, and arrived at St. Leonard's, a distance of upwards of three miles from the town, in less than three quarters of an hour afterwards. In the mean time strong mustard draughts were administered, but without the desired and anticipated effect. The stomach pump and the usual remedies in such painful cases were then resorted to by Mr. Andrews, who, with Mr. Brown, his partner, surgeon to the Royal household, remained the whole of that day and following night with the deceased.

It may be mentioned that the bottle of laudanum, which was properly labelled, was for the purpose of being used, in a diluted state, as a preparation for the eyes of La Marquise.

The Count d'Harcourt, the late Marquise's youngest son, is expected to arrive this evening, or early to-morrow morning, from Paris, whence a special messenger was dispatched early on Tuesday morning. The Count d'Harcourt, who had been on a visit to St. Leonard's, only left England for Paris on Monday, but a few hours before the lamentable event took place.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—Last Saturday evening an inquest was taken before Mr. W. Payne, at the Cathedral Church-house, St. Paul's Churchyard, on view of the body of Mr. Samuel Butler, aged 23, the son of Mr. Butler, chemist, St. Paul's Churchyard, who was that morning discovered to have destroyed himself by taking prussic acid. He had been for some time past in a very desponding state, arising, it is supposed, from his parents wishing to delay his marriage with a young lady, to whom he was strongly attached, and to which marriage there was no objection in any quarter. Verdict, Temporary Insanity.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY RESPONSIBILITY.

In the Court of COMMON PLEAS on Tuesday, another action was tried, Wontner v. Shafr, which turned upon the responsibility of railway directors. The plaintiff, a solicitor, brought the action against the defendant, a director of the "Direct London and Exeter Railway, with a branch to Falmouth and Penzance," and chairman of the committee of allotment of shares to applicants, to get back £28 10s., the amount of deposits paid by him on sixty shares to the bankers of the said company. The plaintiff proceeded on the grounds, first, that he had been in great and material part induced to pay his money by fraud and falsehood, seeing that the misrepresentation which had operated upon his mind was false and fraudulent, and that his money was paid without consideration; and secondly, that a total failure of consideration had taken place. The fraud and falsehood were alleged to consist in an advertisement which appeared in the *Times* newspaper of the 17th of October, 1845. The failure of consideration rested upon the assertion that the scheme had proved abortive, and therefore the allottee was entitled to recover back his money.

Mr. Knowles, Q.C., opened the case; and, to prove the first ground of action, namely, fraud and falsehood, and to make the defendant pre-eminently liable, a number of witnesses were called.—Browne, a messenger to the company, was frequently employed to take sealed parcels from Dr. Blundell, the honorary secretary of the railway company, to the offices of the advertising agents.—Cooke was a clerk at the railway office. He remembered when the allotment of shares was going on. It was in October. The defendant had applied to him to know how many shares had been allotted, and he told him distinctly, 58,000. The defendant was chairman of the committee of allotments; the witness saw him constantly while the allotment was going on, and was called on frequently to copy documents furnished to him by the directors. The advertisement of the 17th of October was put in his hand. It was drawn up by a member of the committee of allotment, the defendant being at the time in the chair. The witness was directed to make a fair copy of it, and this done, it was corrected and altered by the committee, in which proceeding the defendant took actual part, and the witness made a fair copy of the thus amended copy which was approved of, and divers copies thereof having been made, it was sent for insertion in the newspapers, and was subsequently published.—Mr. Ranyard, a solicitor, had been employed to inquire into the responsibility of applicants for shares, by ascertaining the validity of their references, and had sent in lists of those he deemed trustworthy; but these lists were cast aside, and in no way acted on. It was his duty, in conjunction with others, his assistants, to make alphabetical lists of the applicants approved of by report to the company. The allotment committee, however (the defendant being chairman, and cognizant of the proceedings), first directed him to write to all the provisional directors, offering them 150 shares each, which he did, and they next proceeded to allot to those persons known to themselves. The whole allotment was certainly under 60,000. He urged the committee, and especially the defendant, to go on with the allotment, assuring them that in addition to the 58,000 or 59,000 allotted, there were 40,000 applications from individuals of positive and undeniable responsibility. When he pressed this fact on the defendant, the reply was, "Indeed! very well!" But no steps were taken upon the matter. He had no doubt that the whole 120,000 shares might have been allotted to respectable and responsible person, and that the deposits upon the 120,000 shares would have been paid in. There were applications for above 400,000 shares, though only from 58,000 to 59,000 were issued. In London, the deeds, (the parliamentary contract and the subscribers' contract) lay for about a month for execution; he was afterwards sent in the country with them, and he found that the 120,000 shares would have been taken up in the country alone, if they had been allotted.

The Solicitor-General submitted that there was no case to go to the jury, and that there ought to be a nonsuit. He called attention to the dates, which were material. The plaintiff stated that, by an advertisement false and fraudulent, he had been induced to pay his money, and that, therefore, his money was so paid without consideration. But his application, the reply, and everything that made his contract complete, had taken place before the publication of the advertisement.

The Solicitor-General then called evidence. He put in the parliamentary contract and subscribers' agreement, and proved them, and the plaintiff's signature and so forth thereto; but, on cross-examination, it came out the dates of the execution by many of the committee-men were entered falsely; and that out of the 60 odd, some 30 had not paid at all.

Mr. Knowles, in reply, contended that the whole affair, from first to last, was a tissue of fraud and falsehood.

Mr. Justice Erie summed up the evidence, and left it to the Jury to say whether, looking at the prospectus and the advertisement, and judging as Englishmen of the meaning conveyed by words in their own language, there was or was not fraud and falsehood in the advertisement. The lure to join the enterprise was that there was to be a capital of £3,000,000, and 120,000 shares, on which deposits were to be paid. The fact was, that only 58,000 shares were allotted, while it was stated in evidence that, were it not for some peculiar reasons upon the part of those in authority, the whole amount of shares might have been taken up by responsible persons. The Jury were to say whether, looking at the advertisement, it was true that an allotment of 58,000 shares out of 120,000 was "a complete allotment." Finally, his Lordship put three questions to the Jury—1. As to the fraud and falsehood of the advertisement, and to the effect that it might have on the plaintiff in inducing him to pay his money. 2. As to whether the scheme was or was not an abortive one, incapable of resuscitation. 3. As to whether the deeds had not been signed by the plaintiff under the same impression from the prospectus under which he paid his money.

The Jury found for the plaintiff, answering all three questions in the affirmative.

GARWOOD V. MOORE.—This action was tried in the COURT OF EXCHEQUER, on Thursday, to recover the sum of £105, under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff had been allotted 50 shares in the Great Manchester, Rugby, and Southampton Railway Company, on each of which he had paid the requisite deposit of two guineas. It was set forth in the prospectus of the company, that the capital with which the scheme was to be carried out was 300,000 guineas. Instead, however, of that sum being realised, the amount of the subscriptions did not exceed 10,000. When all hope seemed to be given up by the company of getting the 10,000 guineas deposit on each share, they resolved to ask for 10s. only in the first instance, and to "call" for the remaining 32s. at a subsequent period. The plaintiff, however, had paid the entire amount of his two guinea deposits, and afterwards found himself in a worse condition than other subscribers, who, by a resolution of the company, were exonerated from liabilities on payment of 2s. only per share. He afterwards failed in obtaining back his deposit money, and, consequently, brought the present action.—The Lord Chief Baron told the jury they would have to say whether, on looking to the prospectus, to the letter of allotment, and to the receipt of the deposit money, the plaintiff, in their judgment, became a partner in the undertaking, or whether he engaged to pay the preliminary expenses.—The Jury found their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £105.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CHARGE OF THROWING A WOMAN OUT OF A WINDOW.—On Monday William Mansfield was indicted for feloniously casting and throwing Elizabeth Pullen upon a certain stone pavement with intent to do her some bodily injury dangerous to life, and with intent to murder her. The circumstances of this case will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The prisoner and the prosecutrix lived together, and on the day in question it appeared that they were quarrelling, and the prisoner beat the prosecutrix in a most cruel manner, and he was heard to say he would throw her out of the window, and almost at the same instant the unfortunate woman was seen to fall from the window, and she was picked up in an insensible state, and covered with blood. She was taken to the hospital, where she remained for some time in a most dangerous state, but upon the magistrate taking her deposition, she, to the astonishment of every one, declared that she had thrown herself out of the window. The unfortunate woman was called as a witness, and she repeated this statement; but from the manner in which she gave her evidence, it appeared very evident that she was actuated by a desire to screen the prisoner from the consequences of his brutality. The prisoner, in his defence, said that the woman threw herself out of the window because he would not let her go out of the door. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the Recorder sentenced him to be transported for life.

JOSEPH ADY ONCE MORE IN LUCK.—In the course of the day, the notorious Joseph Ady was charged with having obtained a sovereign from Mr. Hornsby with intent to cheat and defraud him thereof.—Mr. Ballantine, on behalf of the prisoner, said that the indictment must fall to the ground, as at the bottom of every receipt were the words, "If no benefit is derived by the parties from the information, the money should be returned if applied for." The prosecutor had not applied for the money, therefore the charge had not been proved.—The Common Sergeant coincided in the same view of the case, and he directed the Jury to acquit the prisoner.—After he was liberated, Joseph came back and claimed the "deliverance" of his money, held by the officer.—The Common Sergeant said, in cases of this sort it was usual to give the money to the prosecutor. He (Ady) might bring his action. (Laughter.)

ALLEGED DEATH FROM HYDROPATHIC TREATMENT.—We have already given some particulars of the death of a person named Richard Dresser, which, it was alleged, had been caused by unskillful treatment at a hydropathic establishment at Petersham. Dr. James Ellis, the proprietor of the establishment, has been tried on this charge, and the Jury, without any deliberation, acquitted him.

THE SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER AND ROBBER.—Just before the adjournment of the Court, on Saturday evening, William Henry Norman was again brought to the bar, when his manner appeared to be very incoherent. He was told that the sentence of seven years' banishment had been rescinded, and a year's hard labour substituted. The prisoner laughed, and left the court.

RUGBY SCHOOL.—Yesterday week, the speeches were recited in the Large School room at Rugby, when many of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, as well as many of those living at a distance, were present. The recipients of the several prizes were warmly congratulated by Dr. Tait, the head master.

FIRE AND LOSS OF PROPERTY.—On Thursday morning about two o'clock, a very destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Jacques, timber merchant and coach builder, 34, Liqurpond-street. The premises are of great extent. Several houses in Tottil-street, abutting upon the building in question, were on fire, and some time elapsed before the whole of the inmates were aroused. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the conflagration continued to extend, and by three o'clock there could not have been much less than half an acre of property in jeopardy. The scene at this period was truly distressing. The household goods of the different lodgers in the several streets were thrown out of the windows for protection. About five o'clock all danger of the fire committing further ravages was at an end. It is stated that no less than between 20 and 30 families are rendered homeless, and are, unfortunately, too poor in circumstances to retrieve their losses. The loss is estimated at between £6000 and £7000.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE MINISTRY.

We understand that immediately after the division on the Coercion Bill yesterday morning, it was arranged that there should be a Cabinet Council. No regular summonses were issued, but it was settled that the meeting should take place yesterday at the Foreign Office at one o'clock. Shortly before that hour, the Duke of Wellington arrived, and was almost immediately joined by the Earl of Lincoln. Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Granville Somerset, and the other Cabinet Ministers, were soon in attendance. The Council sat for some time. Without affecting to know the result of the deliberation, we may state that we have heard, in a quarter likely to be well-informed, that it is the intention of Sir Robert Peel to announce to the House of Commons the intended resignation of himself and his colleagues.

There seemed to have been some expectation that this would have been done last night, but of course it was necessary that the resignation should first have been tendered to her Majesty. Sir Robert Peel went yesterday afternoon to Osborne House, most probably for the purpose of tendering the resignation of himself and colleagues. Some announcement on the subject will no doubt be made to the House of Commons on Monday evening.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE ROYAL ASSENT TO THE CORN BILL.

The Royal Assent was given this afternoon, by commission, to the Corn Importation Bill. There were four Commissioners—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Dalhousie, and the Earl of Haddington.

The Royal Assent was also given to the Customs Duties Bill, the London and York Railway Bill, the North British Railway and Branches Bill, the Scottish Midland Junction Railway Bill, the Colchester and Sudbury Railway Bill, the Great North of Scotland Railway Bill, the East Lincolnshire Railway Bill, the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Junction Railway Bill, the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Railway Bill, the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Railway Bill, the Humber Ferries Bill, the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway Bill, the N. and S. Wales Railway Bill, the Portsmouth Harbour Bill, the Liverpool Docks Bill, Northumberland Docks Bill, Lincoln Waterworks Bill, Warwick Waterworks Bill, Stafford Gas Bill, Hartlepool Gas Bill, Great Grimsby Gas Bill, Birmingham Improvement Act, Liverpool Improvement Bill, Newark Improvement Bill, York Improvement Bill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Improvement Bill, Salford Hundred Court Bill, Leith Roads Bill, Rye and Derwent Drainage Bill, Carey's Estate Bill, &c.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty on the subject of the report from the Select Committee on the building of the Houses of Parliament. The address pointed out the inconvenience which their Lordships suffered, and prayed her Majesty to give orders that the House may be prepared for their Lordships' accommodation at the commencement of the session of 1847. The address was agreed to.

The Earl of RIPON said he had fixed this evening for bringing up the report on the Annuity Bills to Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough; but in the present position of the Government, which was familiar to every noble Lord, he should postpone doing so. Some other business was postponed, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE CORN BILL.

Sir Augustus Clifford, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, summoned the House to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to certain bills. (See Lords.) The Speaker and several hon. members accordingly proceeded thither.

On the return of the Speaker, the right hon. gentleman announced that he had been to the House of Lords, and heard the Royal Assent given by commission to certain bills. The Speaker read the titles of the bills, and there was some cheering when that of the Corn Bill was mentioned.

Shortly after five o'clock, the House was exceedingly crowded. Sir Robert Peel was not in his place, but the other members of the Cabinet were present. There seemed to be an expectation that some Ministerial statement would be made.

The report on the Sugar Duties was brought up, and after some private business had been transacted, the House adjourned at Half-past Seven.

HENLEY REGATTA.—FIRST DAY (THURSDAY).

This great aquatic event took place on Thursday. It was inferior to none that have preceded it. A thunder-storm having, as usual, "cleared the course"—and it always rains at Henley on regatta days—several carriages filled with elegantly-attired females took up their position on the bridge; whilst other select company received every accommodation in the grand stand. Amongst those present were the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Anson, Lord Camoys and family, with others of distinction.

The races commenced at three o'clock with the Contests for the Silver Wherries. A pair or race.—(Heats).—Which were won by Messrs. Milman and Haggard, of Christ Church, Oxford. The Trial Heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, between London, the *Gulls*, and Henley, the *Dreadnought*, was decided to be "a dead heat." The Diamond Sculls.—(Heats).—were won by E. G. Moon, of Magdalen, Oxford. The day's sport concluded at eight in the evening.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 20th inst., at which time, it appears, a good deal of excitement prevailed, and it seems that another insurrection was feared. News had been received at Lisbon of an attempt at counter revolution by the 3rd Light Infantry, stationed at Braganca, in the province of Trás-os-Montes. The regiment has proclaimed the Queen in a state of coercion; but the people of the place have shown themselves so decidedly hostile to the attempt, that the soldiers are obliged to keep within their quarters. The Colonel having refused to join in the movement, the command of the corps has been taken by the Senior Captain. On the night of the 19th, a great crowd assembled at the Passeio, Lisbon, whence they proceeded towards the Duke of Palmella's house, for the purpose of demanding the immediate organisation of the National Guard. On the way they were met by Count dos Antas, who assured them that the order for that purpose should be published within two days at the utmost. With this they were satisfied, and quietly dispersed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS.

This gallant officer, who held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army, had served full fifty years, with the highest distinction, more especially on the staff in the West Indies; at the capture of Martinique, in 1794; in Egypt, and at Genoa. For his eminent services in defence of Sicily, and in the expedition to Italy in 1815, he received the Order of St. Januarius, and was knighted by his own Sovereign. For several years he filled the important office of Deputy-Quartermaster-General at Malta.

Sir Charles married, 29th May, 1830, Harriet, relict of the Rev. Richard Strode, of Newnham Park, Devon, and daughter of the late Sir Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart.; and died at Linwood, Lyndhurst, on the 20th inst.

JAMES MARSH, ESQ.

This eminent chemist was born in 1789, and early in life rose to distinction in his profession. To the study of poisons and their effects he particularly devoted himself, and he was the well-known inventor of that test for arsenic which bears his name, and which is now of general use in forensic jurisprudence. This test has, on many occasions, led to the discovery of crime; in the celebrated case of Madame Laffarge it was most effectual. Mr. Marsh held the appointment of practical chemist to the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, and was assistant to Faraday, at the Royal Military Academy. Mr. Marsh died on the 21st instant, at his residence in Beresford-street, Woolwich: he leaves a widow and family.

CHARLES HORSFALL, ESQ.

Mr. Horsfall was one of the most eminent merchants at Liverpool. During the last half century, and of late years, in partnership with his sons, Mr. Horsfall has conducted an extensive foreign trade in Liverpool; and by his industry, his integrity, his punctuality, and his success, he there fully sustained the character of a British merchant. He did not retire from his active duties, both private and public, until about three years ago, when age and partial ill health compelled him to do so. He was a magistrate, and had filled the office of Mayor of Liverpool; he was also a liberal contributor to the charities of the town. Mr. Horsfall died on the 18th inst., at his residence at Crosby, near Liverpool. He is succeeded, as head of his firm, by his eldest son, Mr. Alderman Thomas Berry Horsfall.

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN REMAINS.—The workmen employed in taking down the ancient parish-church of Aspatria, for the purpose of rebuilding it, have discovered, amid the fragments of that venerable edifice, a number of indubitable and interesting remains of a previously-existing church, consisting of crosses, window mullions, capitals, shafts, &c., all of which are elaborately carved. These antiquities, and their workmanship, evince a style of architecture long prior to the Norman Conquest, and appear to belong to the style of the Anglo-Saxons.



THE BONFIRE DANCE.

MIDSUMMER'S
OR
ST. JOHN'S EVE.

(AS IT USED TO BE.)

What ho! what ho! 'Tis St.
John's Eve,
The Summer's joyous feast;
Come forth to keep the festi-
val
Bold yeoman, peer, and
priest.
Some hoary old and childhood fair—
The matron and the maid—
For sun ne'er shone on Saint like John,
Who died by Herod's blade.

Light up the bonfires on the hill—
The altars of the sun;
Light up the fires, while city spires
Ring out their benison.
And dance ye deftly round and round,
Each gleesome nymph and swain;
Or through the fire-ordeal bound,
With laugh and jest amain.

Ay! those were good and gallant times
When England's King and Queen,
Mid loud huzzas and merry chimes,
Rode to the jocund scene.
They came with all their brilliant Court,
And beauteous dames serene,
Nor scorn'd to grace the festive sport
Upon the blazing green.

Then burst the rebeck long and loud,
Then rose the choral song;
Then strove the champions of the crowd
The wrestlers keen and strong;
And still upon their stalwart limbs
The *bons feux* brightly shone;
So saith the chronicle which hymns
The Feast of Good St. John.

Then thro' the glade, the love-sick maid
Stole forth with mystic rite,
To see the shade, by fairy aid,
Of her own true love to-night.
Then simple-minded rustics drew
Omens of good or ill,
By orpine gather'd 'neath the dew
Of midnight calm and chill.

Why laugh we at those times bygone,
And ridicule our sires,
Who hail'd the Feast of Good St. John,
And danced around his fires?
Wisdom has loved to seek th' heart
When overwrought the head,
And Virtue often play'd her part
In scenes where Frolic led.

Then ho! come forth! 'Tis St. John's eve,
Come forth! The glorious sun
Prepares our northern clime to leave,
And smile more warmly on
The sweet, sweet south! Then age and
youth
Come forth, with wife and maid,
For never shone a saint like John,
Who fell by headman's blade.

THE HILL BONFIRE.

THE FEAST IN THE HALL.

FINE ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION AT THE LOUVRE.

LES CANARDS (Ducks). By DECAMPS.

THE name of this eminent artist is not yet so popular in England as it ought to be, owing to the difficulties of rendering, either in lithography or engraving, the principal merit of his magnificent pictures; yet his productions are familiar to every artist or amateur, as some of his works have already found their way into several of our best private collections. Decamps is not only a great colourist—the very best of the modern school, perhaps, with one exception, viz. *Diaz*, unfortunately quite a new name in our artistical world—but he is, also, quite original. His style and subjects are his own entirely. He attempts, and always succeeds, in effects of light never attempted before. It is impossible to point out any master, ancient or modern, to whom he may be fairly compared. Thus, in the picture before us, a scorching Asiatic sun on the wall, contrasted with the freshness of the water in the shadowed part, is one of the most felicitous efforts of art we, perhaps, ever witnessed. The only objection made by fastidious critics to his pictures, with some appearance of justice, is the abuse of what the French call *empatement*—the usual result of an over rapidity of execution.

LE CONVOL. By LELEUX.

THIS picture, by a young and very promising artist, is an instance of the freedom and facility of composition so very remarkable among the French modern painters. We have already noticed among them a sensible return to a more congenial source of inspiration; and the execution of the above natural and affecting scene, in one of the most rugged parts of France (Brittany), shows what a source is open to every true lover of nature, when unbiassed by the conventional contempt for everything of one's age or country.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

'Tis but a few years since, the singers of the Italian Opera, openly and avowedly neglected the means of dramatic effect, as not embraced in the scope of the lyrical art. And, even long after Meyerbeer and others had worked a reform, in this respect, on the French stage, most of the Italian operas of the day were still composed and executed, as though the *libretto* were but the link by which airs, trios, and duets, were strung together; and the audiences applauded, as though nothing more were wanting. How altered is the case now! Some of the first of living actors are included in the *troupe* of the Italian Opera here; while those, who in years past, depended for success on the effect of a beautiful voice and agile execution, are now compelled, in compliance with the improved taste of the day, to study the acting as well as the singing of their parts. Of this, Mario is an instance. Until this year, his co-operation in an opera, in which the other parts were taken by such admirable actors as Grisi, Castellan, Lablache, and Fornasari, more frequently diminished than increased its dramatic effect, in spite of his handsome person and delightful voice. But, this year, his improvement in this respect is matter of general remark. His acting of "I Lombardi," setting aside his execution of the music, is a triumph. His performance of the "Sonambula" (with the exception of the last scene) and that of the "Lucrezia Borgia," are also instances of this remarkable advance; and now he has twice



DUCKS.—BY DECAMPS.

worthily enacted *Edgardo*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor"—a part more than any other requiring dramatic feeling and energy. Few characters possess a more romantic interest than that of the unfortunate Edgar of Ravenswood, in Sir Walter Scott's charming fiction, and this has been transferred to the *Edgardo* of the opera with remarkable success. He is still the same proud, gloomy, and intractable character, forgetting his revenge awhile in the ardour of his passion for his enemy's daughter, but only to return to it with greater vehemence at the

years ago. He directly thinks her now worth paying some little attention to; but she will not allow this. She will not even admit that they were ever married. All her friends are in the plot; and situation follows on situation with admirable tact, until the poor *Chevalier*, utterly and inextricably mystified, is at last imprisoned upon a charge of having got rid of his old wife, nobody being able to find her.

In the third act, *Zina* comes to see him in prison, and imparts to him the in-

least suspicion of wrong done to himself. This character gives admirable materials for the composer and *librettist*, who have profited by them to the utmost, and Mario does not fall short of their inspirations.

No character could be more appropriate to Madame Castellan than that of the gentle, affectionate, confiding Lucy Ashton. The unaffectedness and natural sensibility which give such a charm to the acting of this *artiste*, her youthfulness and grace of person, and her fresh and delicious voice, all point her out as the *Lucia par excellence*; and, thus performed, this charming opera is truly most attractive.

"*Lucrezia Borgia*" was given on Tuesday last, with its wonted effect, and, on Thursday, that *chef d'œuvre* of Verdi, "Nino" was performed for the benefit of Fornasari. This was a happy selection; for the resources of this admirable artist, both as a singer and actor, are rarely displayed to more advantage than in the part of the Assyrian monarch. We have too frequently adverted to his performance in this fine composition, however, to have anything left to be said on the occasion. The music of "Nino" will never tire; on the contrary, it gains on each repetition, as a work of real genius is sure to do. We have only to observe the extraordinary increase of favour with which Verdi's compositions are regarded, since the production of "Ernani" last year, to perceive the propriety of this test of merit.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mademoiselle Dejazet's benefit, on Wednesday evening, was attended by one of the most crowded audiences of the season, who assisted at the representation, partly in compliment to the inimitable *beneficiaire*, and partly from anxiety to witness her in a new character, in which she has gained no ordinary success in Paris.

"Un Conte des Fées" is the name of the piece in which she appears; and its title is likely to mislead one as to its nature. We directly think of "once upon a time there lived a King," and we anticipate the appearance of old women, fairies, and beautiful princesses, and younger sons and wicked gnomes. But no, there is nothing of the kind: all is mortal and natural, albeit the young Prince of the story is as much bewildered as ever were those who went before him, when white cats, sleeping beauties, and yellow dwarfs came to turn their intellects topsy-turvy.

Mdlle. Dejazet performs the part of a *Marquise*, young, witty, and rich; and M. Lafont is a *Chevalier*, young and witty also, but not overburdened with money, for his two passions are dice and women, and they are both expensive ones. Well, the *Marquise* loves this reckless fellow, and, by the assistance of a harmless sorceress, *Zina* (Mdlle. Anna Grave), she lets the unfortunate cavalier into losing what little he has; and then, pretending to be an old woman, with the help of *Zina's* stories, and a grey-haired wig, she ultimately drives the *Chevalier* up into such a corner, that, having lost his all, and being baited by his creditors, he consents to marry her, old as she seems to be, and save himself from perfect ruin.

The second act is one of excellent situation. We find the *Chevalier* leading a joyous life, with everything at his command, and intending to make the most of it; but in the midst of his hilarity—in which he quite forgets his old wife—he is astonished to find that she has taken a dose of some marvellous elixir, which has the property of making old persons young again; and she appears with all her attractions of thirty



THE CONVOY.—BY LELEUX.

formation that she knows of another elixir which can make young people old. This is capital: he will give some to the *Marquise*, and then she will be at once recognised, and he will be liberated. But *Zina* insists that he also shall drink some: the conditions are desperate, but so is his position. He has a hard fight with himself to consent, but at last agrees to the compact; when the *Marquise*, who loves him all along, pleased with his generosity, brings about the *clairvoyance*. She appears again before him in her natural youth; everything is explained; and we may suppose, in the words of the real fairy tales, "they both lived happy all the rest of their lives until they died."

The success of the piece was most decided, and the laughter of the audience incessant and hearty from beginning to end. Mlle. Dejazzet's dashing humour, ringing laugh, and saucy, sparkling retorts, never came out to better advantage. She was admirably played up to by Lafont, whose vivacity and bustle kept the fun of the action going capably. Of course, "Un Conte des Fées" will be repeated again; and, of course, all who wish to see a first-rate, rattling three-act vaudeville, will go to see it, and get a better notion of its plot than we have been able to give in the above sketch; for its ingenuity baffles any proper description under a whole column of our journal.

HAYMARKET.

On Thursday night, Shakspeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night" was produced at this theatre, Miss Cushman and her sister Susan appearing, for the first time in London, in the characters of *Viola* and *Olivia*. As might have been anticipated, the novelty attracted a considerable audience. The part, however, is not one which admits of much dramatic display—and particularly of those qualities which have placed Miss Cushman among the leading actresses of our time. Nevertheless, in the scene of the duel with *Sir Andrew*, the lady gave evidence of comic powers, which, when developed in a character of more varied humour than *Viola*, will, we have no doubt, add another success to the already long list of her triumphs.

Her sister, Miss Susan, displayed, in her personation of *Olivia*, the same refined perception which throughout has marked her performances. While Mr. Farrer in *Malvolio*, was as quaint as he alone can be. On the conclusion of the piece the sisters were called before the curtain to receive the final plaudits of the pit, accompanied by the bouquets of the boxes. Mr. Webster announced the performance for repetition amid undisputed applause.

STRAND.

M. Philippe and his clever deceptions, have been succeeded by the tricks of a company of dogs and monkeys, who are altogether a very comical set of performers, and go through a great many of the scenes which were formerly exhibited, by a similar troupe, at the Adelphi and St. James's Theatres. There is a "Supper in the Palais Royal," at which a little cook attends, who eats and drinks on the sly, and is very funny generally; and an old lady monkey goes out for an airing in a barouche drawn by two dogs, and is upset by the lurch-pin coming out. The manner in which the monkey coachman jumped from his box and ran to the horses' heads, when the accident occurred, was famous—only equalled by the rueful face of the footman, as he took up the wheel. An ape danced on the slack-rope, and a monkey on the tight-rope: this last also rode a goat in the manner of a circus equestrian. Then some dogs tumbled, and balanced themselves in strange attitudes, and went through a scene of shooting a deserter: but the monkey-sexton who came with an "economic funeral conveyance" to take away the body, ran against the wing and upset it, not in a very mournful way. Finally, a dog hung by his teeth to a frame of fireworks going off in all directions round him. As an *entr'acte*, some clever artists performed some exercises in the style of Risley and his two sons. The entertainment was hardly strong enough in itself to command an audience; and we regretted to see the house so thin. But all who were there, laughed uproariously—especially at the antics of a small personage in red tights, who did not appear an educated monkey, but hopped about in a droll fashion on his hands and haunches, and pervaded the stage generally wherever his inclination led him.

The change in the weather has had a beneficial effect on the theatres, and their prospects are improving.

DAURY-LANE closed on Tuesday evening for the season, when the following address was delivered by Mr. Harley, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Bunn, through illness:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I regret to be obliged, upon the present occasion, to act a double part,—to fulfil the duties of manager and stage-manager, owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. Bunn, the lessee. It is our duty upon this occasion, first of all, to thank our patrons for their patronage; and, secondly, to call to their recollection what they have been so kind as to patronise. I have great pride in communicating to you that we have more than doubly fulfilled the promises held out in our prospectus, for in this theatre we do issue a prospectus; and when I state that, during the now expiring season, we have produced five new operas and five new ballets, all of them supported by the principal artists of the continent in addition to our own native talent, a grand spectacle, and a pantomime, besides the almost equally troublesome revival of several established pieces, I can state, without the possibility of contradiction, that no theatre in Europe of similar magnitude has produced one half of that number in a similar period. This is only mentioned to give you an assurance that the season which will begin at the ordinary period of September shall be sustained by equally strenuous exertions. I should enlarge no further in my present address, if I did not think I saw peeping from behind the curtain of your approbation a smile of good feeling for those I have the pleasure to represent. In the name, therefore, of the united company of this establishment, which your favour has rendered so popular, I respectfully bid you farewell until the ensuing campaign."

Madame Celeste's benefit at the ADELPHI, on Wednesday evening, drew together a large audience. The house was literally filled at the first rush; and the performances—"The Green Bushes," "Suzanne," and "Taming a Tartar"—went off capably. In the former piece, Mrs. Edwin Yarnold appeared to much advantage in Mrs. Yates's character of *Geraldine*. A new drama of supernatural interest, by R. B. Peake, called "The Devil of Marseilles," will be brought out at this theatre on Monday, as will a new farce.

A new American actress, Miss Monier, has arrived in London, and is advertised to make her first appearance at the PRINCESS'S THEATRE this evening in "The Stranger."

The LUXEMBOURG has not been doing very great things, and it has been found necessary to revive the burlesque of "Robin Hood," which, however, does not appear fated to attain the age of any of its predecessors. A new drama is in preparation, which will embrace the whole strength of the company, as also a new farce, and a grand burlesque, by Mr. Charles Dance, has been accepted.

At the HAYMARKET a new drama is announced for this evening, to be called "Borough Politics."

Mr. Abington, a gentleman well known in the provincial dramatic circles, is about to open the QUEEN'S THEATRE. A company is now forming; and Miss Clara Seton, the lady lecturer, is engaged for the comedy and vaudeville business. The house is being entirely re-decorated.

Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, a daughter of the clever actress of that name, and a rising vocalist, took a benefit at Birmingham, on the 19th inst., when the theatre closed for the season. She was loudly encored in "The Sad Sea Waves," and was called before the curtain amidst a shower of bouquets. The young lady promises to become a clever actress. Mr. Buckstone appeared on the same evening, in two of his own pieces.

MUSIC.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.

The eighth and concluding meeting took place, on Monday last, in Harley-street. The programme included Haydn's in F minor, No. 5, Op. 16, and his No. 3, Op. 74, in G minor, Mozart's F major, No. 3, Op. 18, and Beethoven's No. 9, in C major, Op. 59. We need scarcely state that the execution was perfect, and the enthusiasm unabated. Next season M. Rousselot undertakes the management, the Committee having fulfilled their mission most gloriously of establishing this great Society. Siviroti, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot afforded the members and other amateurs a great treat last Saturday, by their beautiful performance of the Posthumous Quartet in B flat, No. 13, Op. 130, with the original fugue, printed separately as Op. 133. The plaudits bestowed on their splendid interpretation were incessant: the fugue itself contains some of Beethoven's most startling harmonies, but there is a charming cantabile interwoven. As a piece of intricate quartet playing, perhaps this was the most finished exhibition ever heard.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The *Matinée*, on Tuesday, for Mr. Ella, the director, was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Westmoreland, and the Earl of Falmouth—the President, Vice President, and Chairman of the Committee, and about 400 of the *élite* of fashion, &c. A more interesting programme has been rarely heard: the instrumental portion comprised the Adagio in A flat, and Allegro in B minor, of Spohr's Quartet, Op. 61, brilliantly played by Sainton, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti; Mozart's Quartet in D minor, with Siviroti as first violin—a superb display; a portion of Beethoven's No. 9, in C, with Viextemps leading; Maurer's Concertante for four violins, executed by Viextemps, Siviroti, Sainton, and Deloffre, and Madame Pleyel, in pianoforte pieces. She gave a Notturmo, by Döhler, and a Tarantella by Liszt in her overpowering style of excellence, creating, as usual, quite a *furor*. The tilt between the four violinists was a most exciting affair; Viextemps had the lead, that knotty point having been settled by lot; but there was little to choose in the parts—all are pretty equal. The Duke of Cambridge, to whom the work is dedicated, declared that he never before heard such perfect playing, and so the room seemed to think, for the cheering was unbounded. The four executants were on their mettle, and strove hard for supremacy—to kill each other "amiably." It is hard to decide—nor do we wish—between Viextemps and Siviroti: the former has grandeur—the latter, polish and ease: both are marvellous in the altitudes of their instrument. Pischek and Mlle. Molina di Meni introduced vocal pieces, to relieve the programme. The lady made her *début* on this occasion. She is not above sixteen or seventeen, and very handsome. She is a near relation of the late Malibran and Pauline Viardot, and has been a pupil of their brother, Manuel Garcia. Her voice is a pure soprano, of no great volume or power, but her intonation, style, and execution, are superb. She gave the Italian air, "Qui la voce," from the "Puritani," and Dessauer's French romance, "Ouvrez," astonishing the auditory by her fascinating *fioriture*.

Pischek sang two beautiful compositions of the Schubert school by Mr. Hatton, called "The Messenger" and "Mother and Daughter," accompanied by the composer, Benedict's spirited Pirate's song, and Speirs's song "The Three Sweethearts"—Benedict accompanying him in the two latter. Of course, Pischek was one

of the "lions" of this memorable *matinée*, which, in every point of view, must have been gratifying to the esteemed director.

MADAME PLEYEL.—The third and last pianoforte Recital of this distinguished artist was given on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. There was an increase again in the attendance, and if possible, in the excitement. No Pianist has ever created a greater sensation in this country, not even Liszt or Thalberg. She performed an "Effusion Musicale," by Kalkbrenner, and his "Pirata" fantasia, Döhler's "William Tell" fantasia, Prudent's "Don Pasquale" Quatuor, and studies by Cramer and Kufferath. The cheering bestowed on her exertions, in addition to encores, was immense. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the attraction of Madame Pleyel consists in her facility to astonish. This is giving a very wrong estimate of her genius. Her great charm is in the enchanting touch—in poetical reading, so that all subjects, whether scientific studies or light fantasias, are equally idealized by her skill. It has been remarked by a contemporary that she symbolizes all she undertakes; a story is created out of the themes selected from a composer, coherent and consistent, although, it is to be gathered from the elaborate accompaniments surrounding the operatic air. This "fantasia" is derisively designated the ultra-modern school, but it enlists on its side the great body of amateurs and artists, notwithstanding the anathemas of a few *perruques*. Highly dramatic colouring—or, to use another word, romanticism—is essential now, in pianoforte-playing. We cannot go back to formalities. The stately Minuet is now superseded by the whirling Waltz; and, where our ancestors gavotted, we now polk. The ponderous Harpsichord has given way to the Grand Pianoforte, and executants must keep pace with instrumental innovations. Digital difficulties are no longer unmeaning, when high intelligence reduces them to harmonious purposes. If mere intricacy is to be a ground of exclusion, what would have become of Beethoven's No. 9, his Mass in D, and the Posthumous Quartets? So there is a speciality in the "fantasia"—and it is not pleasing as well as wonderful, that the fingers of a Pleyel can produce grand orchestral effects? What amount of difference, for example, in one's sensations can be found between the hearing of the celebrated "Pasquale" Quatuor at the Opera-house, with band and voices, and listening to it as developed, single-handed, by the enchantress Pleyel? One feels just as much, applauds just as much, and one encores with the same, if not greater *furor*. Just at this moment, the man of erudition approaches you, and tells you "all that is wrong"—"it is ultra-modern"—it is "incoherent rambling"—"full of unmeaning difficulties"—"she ought to play fugues and preludes." If so assailed, gentle reader, turn to the excited masses before you—point to their transports of delight—but do not attempt to argue, for with confirmed bigotry it would be useless. Madame Pleyel was assisted by Madame Fleury, an extraordinary specimen of the French school; and by the gifted Pischek, who sang Hatton's songs, accompanied by the composer, that produced such feelings of delight at Mr. Ella's *matinée*.

SIGNOR JANNETTI.—This professor of Italian literature and declamation gave a Morning Concert on Wednesday, at the Opera-house Room, and recited effectively the "Death of Ugolino," by Dante. He was aided in the vocal and instrumental selection by Siviroti (violin), Piatti (violinello), Puzzi (horn), Mlle. S. Dulcken (piano), Benedict, Orsini, and Vera as accompanists, Mesdames Castellani, Corbani, Vera, G. Brambilla, Sanchioli, L. Corbani, Miss Dolby, the two Lablaches, Clabetti, Correlli, Brizzi, Fornasari, Alfredi, &c.

MADAME SALA.—This once popular vocalist has an Annual Concert, which is generally well patronised; and as Madame Pleyel was engaged for that given on Monday morning at Willis's Rooms, there was a very full attendance. The scheme itself was of the usual kind, with Miss Birch, Miss Messent, Miss Bassano, Madame Macfarren, Miss E. Riviere, Messrs. Arthur, Brizzi, Boddia, Pischek, and John Parry, as vocalists, and the Distin family with the Sax horns.

MADAME BOMPIANI AND MADAME CLAIRE HENNELLE.—There was a numerous assemblage at the Evening Concert of these artists. The former is an Englishwoman by birth, married to an Italian, and for a pianist has an unfortunate name, although her style is certainly free from exaggeration. She played Prudent's "Lucia" fantasia effectively. Madame Hennelle sings French songs very nicely, but her execution and intonation in the Italian florid scenes lack finish and certainty. The other vocalists were Madame Knispel, Mlle. de Ruppini, Mlle. Bochkoltz, and Miss Messent, Signori Brizzi, Clabetti, and Felice Plaque. The last-mentioned singer has a remarkably fine bass organ, but an exaggerated mode of action stands in his way. Casella, the violoncello player, was encored in his "Puritani" solo; he is full of passion and sentiment. Godefroid, the harpist, distinguished himself in the "Danse des Sylphes." Something was anticipated from the introduction of the "Melodium," an indifferent kind of chamber organ, but there was nothing in it. Piatti and Jules de Glines were the accompanists—the latter is admirable, but we must suggest to the former to subdue his arduous and not play so loud.

Mrs. LINDSAY SLOPER.—If this clever pianist expects to gain ground as a classical musician, he must give for the future higher classed *matinées* than such a one as he gave, on Monday last, in Harley-street. It was merely a light and frivolous entertainment for fashionable listeners, little disposed to be critical. Miss Dolby was the only vocalist of note; Madame Mortier de Fontaine, Mlle. Vera, Signor Alfredi, and Herr Hoelzel, completed the list. The soloists, as regards Piatti and Lavigne, as violoncello and oboe, were unexceptionable; but the *harpiste*, Madame Pauline Jourdain, was not remarkable. Moscheles conducted, and he must have blushed at such a *matinée* on the part of his pupil. Mr. Sloper played a Valse and a Tarantella, Prudent's "Pasquale" Quatuor, and one of his master's studies.

MADAME JABLONSKI.—This pianist, English by birth, gave an attractive Morning Concert on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by Kellermann, violoncello; Siviroti, violin; and Parish Alvars, harp. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Benedict were the accompanists. The vocalists were Madame Knispel, the Misses Williams, Mr. Boddia, and Herr Pischek.

MISS ALICIA NUNN.—This vocalist gave her Annual Concert on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, aided by Madame Lozano, Signor Marras, Mr. Phillips, Miss E. Lyon, Madame Macfarren, and John Parry. Herr Kuhe performed on the pianoforte with great ability, and the singing of the fair *bénéficiaire* afforded gratification to her friends.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the Fourth and Last Concert of the pupils, a MS. Symphony by Mr. H. Wyld was performed, and a scene by Mr. Thomas, sung by Mr. Wetherbee. The last composition evinced knowledge of orchestra—the former was quite a "mistake." Beethoven's Chorus of Ladies, "See, with flowers," from his unfinished opera of "King Stephen," was encored. Master Hill, the pupil of Sainton, performed De Beriot's Adagio and Rondo Romy, most excellently; he bids fair to be one of our greatest violinists. Miss Byrne and Miss Lawrence played pianoforte pieces, and Mr. Baly and Mr. E. B. Harper, a horn and pianoforte Sonata, by Beethoven, very creditably. Miss A. Romer, Miss Bridle, Miss Stewart, and Miss D'Ernst, were the vocalists who gained most notice at these concerts. The Earl of Westmoreland was present.

THE ITALIAN GRATUITOUS SCHOOL.—The Fourth Annual Concert for the benefit of this institution took place yesterday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mlle. VERA.—This vocalist had a *matinée* last Saturday, at No. 11, Hyde Park-square, which was fashionably attended. The scheme, in addition to her own talents, was supported by Miss Dolby, Signor Clabetti, Piatti, Emiliani, Pischek, &c.

THE MELODISTS' CLUB.—One of the best meetings of this agreeable Society took place on Thursday night, the Earl of Westmoreland in the chair, supported by Lord Saltoun, Lord Wrottesley, Sir A. Barnard, and a host of distinguished amateurs. The musical treat was of the highest order. The singers were Herr Hoelzel, Signor F. Lablache, Signor Brizzi, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Machin, Mr. Blewitt, Mr. J. Calkin, besides a powerful glee party, comprising Francis, H. Gear, Barnby, Moseley, C. Taylor, Turle, King, Ford, A. Novello, &c. Benedict and Sir H. R. Bishop accompanied the vocal pieces, Mr. Land accompanying Wilson. Puzzi played a solo on the horn on a theme from Verdi's "Lombardi," and Kellermann enchanted the auditory by one of his violoncello fantasias. Lord Saltoun proposed the Earl of Westmoreland's health in a speech, which was much cheered. Brizzi sang his lordship's delicious serenade "The Dews of Night," which was rapturously encored. Mr. Machin was also encored in "Down amongst the Dead Men." The exertions of Mr. Parry, the indefatigable Hon. Secretary, were also duly acknowledged. The singing of Herr Hoelzel in two songs, one composed by himself and the other by Schubert, was also much admired. It was altogether a delightful evening, graced, as it was, by the presence of elegantly dressed ladies in the gallery and on the platform.

THE WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Festival passed off at Freemasons' Hall with great spirit. Mr. J. Calkin's Prize Madrigal was encored, and his health drunk with all due honours. The Chairman, J. Evans, Esq.; G. Budd, Esq., the Honorary Secretary; and T. Oilphant, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Old Society, addressed the company during the evening with great effect. Several works of the old Masters were beautifully executed, under the conductorship of Turle, and aided by the Boys of the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbey.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mlle. Valerie de Ruppini, the clever vocalist, gave a *matinée* on Thursday, in Harley-street, assisted by Madame Lozano, Madame Hennelle, Miss Dolby, Signori Brizzi, and F. Lablache. Piatti was the conductor; and the solo instrumentalists Madame d'Eichtal, harp; Drechsler, violoncello; Kuhe, pianoforte; and Signor Emiliani, violin.

Miss L. Johnson, a guitarist, daughter of the late celebrated Captain Johnson, gave a *matinée* on Thursday, at the Princess's Room. The vocalists were the Misses Williams, E. Riviere, Salmon, Poole, Madame Hennelle, Herr Hoelzel, Messrs. Rafter, Boddia, and Wrighton. The instrumentalists were Salaman, piano; Goffrie, violin; Hausmann, violoncello; Jarrett, horn; Thomas, harp; and R. Blagrove, concertina. Mr. Salaman was the accompanist.

Miss Macrone, the pianist, gave a Morning Concert yesterday at the Hanover-square Rooms, with Jules de Glines and Mr. Richards as conductors, and Sainton and Lucas as instrumentalists. The vocalists were Madame Thillon, Herr Hoelzel and Pischek, Misses Rainforth, Bassano, Lincoln, and Messent, Messrs. Lockey and Boddia.

This morning Signor Emiliani, the violinist, gives a concert in Harley-street; and a rehearsal of the eighth and last Philharmonic Concert takes place at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Monday morning, Madame Cuthinka de Dietz and Mlle. Bochkoltz give a *matinée* at Mr. Mackinnon's house in Hyde Park-place. In the evening, the Philharmonic Concert and the Distin Family have a concert at Sadler's Wells. On Tuesday, Madame Oury's *Matinée Musicale* at the residence of T. Fitzherbert, Esq., Hanover-square; and the seventh meeting of the "Musical Union." On Wednesday, Mr. Lucas's seventh classical evening, and Mlle. Judine's concert. On Thursday, Parish Alvars's morning concert.

HULLAR TESTIMONIAL FUND IN AID OF THE ERECTION OF A MUSIC HALL.—The fifth and last choral meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening, but the attendance was not so great as usual. There was little novelty in the programme and less improvement. Mr. May was the conductor.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

This week witnesses an escape from direful suffering—political and physical—from heat of debate and heat of weather. Let us hope that the political atmosphere will be as much cooled by the exit of Sir Robert, and the entry of Lord John, as the physical one has been by the rain that came down in such grateful bucketfuls on Monday night, soaking the thirsty earth, and sweeping away the collected dust of the last fortnight from the leaves.

The change of temperature is a great comfort. More than that, it is a great boon to the nation. We never felt, until our late experience of a heat equal to that of Sicily, and little short of that of India, how dependent on skyeey influences national character must be. For our own parts, we felt our Anglo-Saxon sturdiness oozing out, like *Acres's* courage, at our finger-ends. And we saw evidences of the same enervating influence in the languid limbs, and lazy, lounging gait of people who passed us in the street, or crowded towards the Serpentine. Authors dropped their pens, and "babbled of green fields," if they could not take the wings of steam, and fly to bury themselves and their imaginings in the bosoms of cool green woods. Weary clerks, with moistened brows, panted in stifling warehouses, or strove to imbibe imaginary coolness from the passing water-carts. Dogs in Whitechapel alleys and Protectionists about the Carlton looked equally rabid. Proclamations were placarded against the former going unmuzzled. A similar precaution might have been fairly adopted with the latter, to the saving the character of the House of Commons, and the diminishing the necessity for Dr. Reid's cooling but inexplicable ventilative processes.

Probably by the time this paper is printed, Sir Robert has resigned. He will rise on Friday the most powerful man of the most powerful nation of the world: he will retire to rest plain Sir Robert Peel, the cotton spinner's grandson—the wealthy member for Tamworth—the patron of art, with a chequered reputation as the coldest and the most charitable, the proudest and the most time-serving, the honestest and the most slippery of men and Ministers. His nature is a book as inscrutable and fertile in enigmas as one of Shakspeare's characters; and the political writers have had as good matter for dissection and analysis in the former, as the commentators in the latter. We will not presume to settle the *questio vexata* whether party faith should be more sacred in a Minister's eyes than public duty, or how far "time and the hour" may be acknowledged and obeyed, without bringing down the imputation of weakness and vacillation on him who submits to them.

Let us for a moment suppose that, with the official red boxes and the Ministerial apartments and appointments, the out-going Premier were required to furnish his in-coming substitute with the results of his official experience of men and things, as a sort of political "guide to service," couched, like the old Roman laws, in metre, for their better retention in the memory. The walls of Downing-street might thus be papered with the collective practical wisdom of every Minister since St. Dunstan, and Ministerial charts compiled for the direction of all entering on the perilous sea of political service.

Peel's advice to Russell might be couched in the noble pathos of Shakspeare's Wolsey:—

Peel. Russell, I did not think to give up office
For Bentinck or for Ben, but thou hast forced me
Out of the Premiership to make my exit.
But never mind! And thus far hear me, Russell;
And when I'm nobody—as soon I shall be—
And sleep in Drayton Manor, where no pension
By me must more be granted, say I taught thee,
I, Peel, that understood the currency,
And sounded all the ups and downs of office,
Taught thee a dodge out of my fall to rise by;
A sure and safe one, though, I own, I missed it.
Mark but my fate and that which ruined me!
Russell, I charge thee, fling away all humbug!
By that sin fell Old Whiggy. How can you then
As follower of Old Whiggy, hope to win by't?
Don't go too fast—invite the men that hate thee,
Persuasion wins not more than dinner-giving.
Still, when you're right, be bold to stick to right,
Nor dread Young England's tongue; speak out and dodge not,
And let thy foes abuse thee in the *Standard*,
Herald, and *Post*. And if thou fall'st, O Russell!
Fall as a Free-Trade martyr—ware the Whigs.
And—now you may come in:
There—take an inventory of the office,
To the last arm-chair. 'Tis your's now—I go,
And you are fixed in Downing-street to do
"What you like with your own." O, Russell! Russell!
Had I but served Free-Trade with half the zeal
I've giv'n Protection, at this time of day
I'd ne'er have fallen before mine enemies!
Russell. Good Peel, have patience!
Peel. So I have.—Farewell.
(Aside.) You won't sit here long, Johnny, I can tell!
[Exeunt severally.]

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE GREAT SKIFF RACE AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Round him much embryo, much abortion lay.

Nonsense precipitate, like running lead,
That slipped through cracks and zig-zags of the head:
All that or folly, frenzy could begot
Fruits of dull heat, and soterkins of wit.—*Dunciad*.

Happily before we had quite "thawed and resolved ourselves into a dew," a change came o'er the spirit of our dream (a remorseless red-hot nightmare), and we awoke to the consciousness of a climate no longer more suited to the roast beef of Old England than her sons and daughters. It was, then, with dismay that we bethought us of those "fruits of dull heat," which we bore during the progress of our fiery ordeal, and, shaking the dust from our feet, turned our face towards "coaly Tyne," in the hope that it might pour over our soterkins of wit the waters of oblivion. So far as moisture went we were favoured to our heart's content. The good old town of Newcastle, as Wordsworth says of the swan on St. Mary's Lake, "floated double." It always rains during the race week at that place; but, as George the Third said to the page who gave him a slap on the back, and apologised by urging he thought it was somebody else—although it was the race week, "that was no reason it should come so hard." Our present affair is not with the turf: it was our theme (and our fuel) at Epsom, Ascot, Hampton. We adapt, for the nonce, a more grateful subject—and element.

In the days of Cleopatra, according to Shakspeare, they used silver oars; from which it is fair to infer they knew little of the style of rowing common to these times of funnies, wherries, cutters, and such like contrivances for cleaving lakes and rivers with lusty strokes. Here we cultivate speed as any other necessary of life; we bestow upon the appliances which minister to its propagation our care and capital. The institution of races provided us with the best breed of horses in the world; the establishment of regattas bestowed upon us the best race of boats that ever swam on the face of the waters. The Newmarket and Goodwood of our streams are the Thames and the Tyne. Here, at least of late years, our watery tournaments have been held; and aquatic champions, who had elsewhere distinguished themselves for their prowess, met, with alternate fortune, to settle their pretensions—on the calm bosoms of these fair rivers.

It was on Monday last two of the most doughty knights of amphibious emprise, having duly challenged each other to the lists, came together hard by the towers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These were high Clasper, a native, and Newell—truth obliges us to write it—Cockney. Both were "eminent hands." The former belonged to a nation of that name which some time since frightened the Thames from its propriety by invading it with a crew of invincibles: the latter is a jolly young waterman who handles his oars with such skill and dexterity as to be accounted the best man that floats between Surrey and Middlesex. Without staying to recite what worthies have fallen before the Clasper, what men of might have succumbed to the Newell, we will at once place them face to face—or, rather, yard-arm and yard-arm—as they appeared at the time and place aforesaid.

The Cockney is in a galley of cedar (think of that Queen Cleopatra), and the coaley is in a barque of mahogany. Their fashion of going to work was skill and grace compounded in equal parts, and—only the reader might think we were too free of speech—we would say—as Major Longbow does of his personal anatomy—"D—me, they'd lots of muscle." It was somewhere about three P.M. when they took their stations; and, after two false attempts, off they shot, like a couple of rockets. Soon after the start, there was a short passage of fouling; but presently they settled to their work, and work they did, and no mistake. Now Clasper seemed to have the best of it; but anon, at a place called Elswick Old Stalh, Newell caught him—showed more power—got ahead, and improved it, finally winning by half a minute time, and, of course, a good many boats' lengths. The match was for £100 a-side, and created a great sensation, not only in the private circles of the champions, but generally throughout the rowing world.

NEWCASTLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Produce Stakes, of 50 sovs each.

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----------|----|
| Mr. Merry's Maid of Motherwell | .. | .. | (Holmes) | 1 |
| Mr. Wrather's br f by Lanercost, out of Lydia | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mr. Brooke's Luminous | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

Won easily, by two lengths.

| | |
|--|----|
| The North Derby Stakes of 25 sovs each, and 100 added. | |
| Lord Eglington's Dolo | .. |
| Mr. Cooke's Fancy Boy | .. |

Won by several lengths.

The Tyro Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 50 added.
Lord Jno. Scott's f by Camel, out of Queen of Gipsy's dam (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Taylor's George Stephenson.. .. 2
Lord Eglinton's Eryx 3

Won by a length.

The Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 20 added, were won by Captain Potts's Northumberland (Mr. H. Johnstone), beating Mr. Parr's Tom Tough (owner), Maid of Auckland (fell), and The Captain (fell).

WEDNESDAY.

Maiden Plate of £50, Heats.
Mr. Harrison's Lady Mallorie 1
Mr. Scholesfield's Tommy Moore 2
Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each.
Mr. C. Monck's Vanish 1
Mr. Ramsay's Malcolm 2

Won easy.

The Northumberland Plate of £200, added to a handicap of 25 sovs each.
Lord Eglinton's Dolo (Prince) 1
Mr. Bell's Winesour (Bumby) 2
Mr. Stephenson's Sheraton (Irvine) 3

Free Handicap of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.
Lord Stradbroke's Evesus (Edwards) 1
Mr. M. Dawson's Amata 2

The Grand Stand Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 50 added.
Mr. Merry's Maid of Motherwell (Longstaff) 1
Lord John Scott's f by Camel or Nonsense out of Queen of Gipsies' Dam, 2 yrs 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas.
Mr. Ramsay's Ingelwood, 3 yrs (Dufflo) 1
Mr. Johnstone's br to Sir Henry, 2 yrs 2
Mr. Arrowsmith's Tractarian, 3 yrs 3

THURSDAY.

The Members' Plate of £50, added to a handicap of 15 sovs each.
Lord Eglinton's Plaudit (Prince) 1
Mr. Kitching's Lucy 2

The Tyne Stakes of 10 sovs each.
Lord Chesterfield's Tim Whiffler (Holmes) 1
Mr. Merry's c by the Angean, out of Morea 2

The Gold Cup of £150, by subs of 10 sovs each.
Mr. Bell's Winesour, 6 yrs (Bumby) 1
Mr. O'Brien's Mentor, 4 yrs 2
Colonel Cradock's Jinglepot, 4 yrs 3

The Corinthian Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 20 added.
Mr. Melkiam's Aristotle, aged (Mr. McDonough) 1
Mr. W. H. Johnstone's The Roper's Daughter, aged 2

The Gateshead Lottery Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.
Mr. O'Brien's Grimstone, 3 yrs (Templeman) 1
Mr. Wormald's c by Velocipede, out of Monica, 3 yrs 2

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—We can only submit a list of the average prices, at the close of a very dull afternoon.

| NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE. | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7 to 2 agst Lucy | 10 to 1 agst Fair Star | 10 to 1 agst Roper's Daughter |
| 6 to 1 ——— Telamachus (t) | 10 to 1 ——— Shurston | (taken) |
| 7 to 1 ——— Winwour | 10 to 1 ——— Curiosity (t) | 12 to 1 ——— Glossy (t) |
| 7 to 1 ——— Mentor (t) | | 12 to 1 ——— Dolo (t) |

| GOODWOOD STAKES. | | |
|---|--|--|
| 25 to 1 agst Jack Cade | | |
| 100 to 1 agst the field, one more to be given when the acceptances are published. | | |

| ST. LEGER. | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4 to 1 agst Dawson's lot (t) | 7 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First | 15 to 2 agst Brocard (taken |
| 5 to 1 ——— Sir Tatton Sykes | 12 to 1 ——— Fancy Boy | to £200) |
| | 20 to 1 agst Dolo | |

| DERBY. | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 40 to 1 agst Sister to Cobweb | 40 to 1 agst Old Port (t) | 50 to 1 agst Bingham |
| colt (t) | 40 to 1 ——— Miles's Boy (t) | 5000 to 75 ——— Christopher |

COUNTRY NEWS.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

The Pacha arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last. He visited the docks and shipping of that great port, and frequently expressed great astonishment at the vastness of the new docks now constructing, and which, taken in connection with the great dock space already existing, caused his Highness to express an opinion that Liverpool was preparing docks for the shipping of the whole world. The Pacha was very heartily received. His Highness sailed for Belfast at eight in the evening in the new steamship *Windsor*.

He arrived in Belfast on Sunday morning at nine o'clock from Liverpool with his suite.

The principal object of the visit of his Highness to Ireland being to obtain a view of the different stages of the manufacture of linen cloth, he on Monday commenced his visits of inspection. His Highness arose early, as is his invariable custom, and having breakfasted, proceeded about eight o'clock, accompanied by his suite, to visit the extensive linen warehouses of Messrs. Richardson, Sons, and Ouden, in Donegall-place. The distinguished visitors were conducted through the premises by Mr. J. G. Richardson and Mr. Ouden; and the Pacha himself repeatedly expressed his admiration of various articles of linen manufactured by that firm.

In the afternoon a review of the garrison took place in the barrack-yard. At three o'clock, that distinguished regiment, the 92d Highlanders, with a troop of the 17th Lancers, were formed in review order, the whole being under the command of Colonel McDonald, C.B., 92d Highlanders. Major-General Sir George Berkeley, K.C.B., accompanied by Colonel Williams, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Hawshaw, R.E., entered the barrack-square, and soon after, his Highness and suite, with a guard of honour of the 17th Lancers. The Pacha was evidently much pleased at the precision with which the military evolutions were gone through, and spoke in highly complimentary terms of the appearance and discipline of the troops.

At six o'clock his Highness and suite left the hotel for the pier, where they embarked on board a steamer, and immediately crossed over to Liverpool, which they reached on Monday morning.

His Highness returned to Mivart's Hotel on Wednesday afternoon, from Belfast. The Pacha travelled express the whole distance from Liverpool by railway. He had entirely changed all his preconceived arrangements on Saturday last, but his arrival in town was not anticipated so soon. His Highness did not receive any visitors after his arrival, but shortly after his return went to Greenwich to dine with the Sheriffs, who had invited a large circle to meet the illustrious stranger.

On Wednesday night, shortly before eleven o'clock, his Highness, accompanied by three gentlemen of his suite, paid a visit to the Reform Club. His Highness inspected all the apartments of this splendid mansion, from the hall to the smoking-room, and examined the kitchen, of which the illustrious chief, Mr. Soyer, was luckily at hand to explain the mysteries. Among the members of the club who happened to be in the house on occasion of the Pacha's sudden visit, was Sir Charles Napier, whom his Highness instantly recognised as an old acquaintance, and greeted very cordially. An animated conversation was held between the two veteran warriors, and some jokes passed in the Turkish language, at which the Pacha laughed most heartily. His Highness retired, after a visit of near half an hour, attended to his carriage by Sir Charles Napier, and other gentlemen present in the club.

PRINCE ALBERT'S PROPOSED VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

The following arrangements may be considered as agreed upon:—

His Royal Highness will leave London early in the morning of the 30th of July, and, accompanied by his suite and the Chairman of the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction Railways, he will arrive at Liverpool by special train about twelve o'clock. His Worship the Mayor and the Committee will be at the station, Lime-street, to receive him; and the civic coach being placed at his disposal, he will drive direct to the Judges' lodgings, and then to the Town Hall, where, the whole Council assembled, the Corporation address will be presented to his Royal Highness.

Immediately after this ceremony, his Royal Highness will proceed to George's Pier, and go on board the *Fairy* steamer.

After steaming up and down the river for about an hour, the *Fairy* will enter the Albert Dock. The Committee have arranged to admit between three and four thousand ladies—by tickets, of course—to the quays of the new dock.

The ceremony of opening these splendid works having been gone through, his Royal Highness will land, inspect the buildings, and proceed to the large room, where will be assembled six hundred ladies. A splendid *déjeuner* will be laid out.

From the Albert Dock his Royal Highness will drive to the Judges' lodgings, St. Anne-street, to prepare for the grand banquet, which will take place at half-past seven o'clock, in the ball room of the Town Hall. Three hundred guests will be invited. The display on this occasion will surpass everything of the kind ever witnessed before in Liverpool.

While the dinner will be in progress, the whole of the Exchange will, if possible, be illuminated with a degree of effective brilliancy, which will compensate for the absence of fire-works. Devices of all sorts, it is expected, will cover the buildings all around the Exchange area, through which the people will pass.

All this will take place on Thursday. On Friday, a most imposing procession will take place. At ten o'clock, the council, the gentry, and the trades, will assemble in St. Anne-street, opposite the Prince's lodgings. His Royal Highness will occupy one of the Royal carriages, which will be sent down specially for the occasion. The procession will go to the site of the Sailor's Home, Canning-place, opposite the Post-Office, the whole occupying about two hours. The ceremony of laying the stone will then take place.

His Royal Highness will take a cold collation in the Town Hall, and proceed by special train to London, at five o'clock that evening.

FATAL THUNDER STORMS IN THE COUNTRY.—There was a terrific thunder storm in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland on Thursday (last week). It commenced about four o'clock, in the afternoon, and continued with unabated violence till near six o'clock in the evening. When it began, the lightning proceeded from the south-east, accompanied with the largest drops of rain ever seen in that part of the country; the atmosphere was oppressively close and sultry; indeed the very air smelt of fire, and flash and thunder-clap succeeded each other in rapid succession, until about a quarter past six o'clock. The clouds, that,

which was of the forked description, darted in streams of various colours from the south at the rate of eight or ten flashes per minute; while the continuous claps of thunder were of the most sudden, loud, and startling kind. The rain at the time fell very abundantly, and continued with little or no abatement till near three o'clock. The loss of life and damage has been considerable. On the moor near Shap Beck-gate, in Westmoreland, the wife and daughter of Benjamin Grisdale, a labourer, were gathering tufts of wool from the fences on Knipe Sear, when the daughter, a fine young woman, was struck by the electric fluid, and killed on the spot by the side of her mother, who most fortunately escaped destruction, but was slightly injured. A man named Hinde, of Hardendale, Westmoreland, was also struck, and is so much injured that but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. In a field near Penrith eleven sheep and one lamb, the property of Mr. William Robinson, were killed by the lightning while lying under a tree, which was shivered to splinters. Large trees on the estate of Lord Brougham, at Brougham-hall, were struck and shivered, and so were other trees at various places. On Friday afternoon (last week) the town and vicinity of Melbourne, Derbyshire, were visited with one of the most fearful and fatal storms that it had ever known. An awful crash, like the discharge of a whole battery of artillery together, shook the town to its foundations, while at the same instant a stream of electric fluid descended with destructive force, striking two well-known and respectable inhabitants of the place dead on the spot! One of them was Mr. W. Bailey, hair-dresser, the other was Mr. Hugh Dalman, baker. Mr. Bailey had only just crossed from his own house to his garden on the opposite side of the street, followed by Mr. Dalman, to notice the progress of the storm, although earnestly entreated not to do so by Mrs. B., to whom he replied—"Oh! there's not one in a million killed." The former had entered the garden, while the latter was at the gate of it, and who, on being struck, were seen to fall instantly, and without a struggle, expired. Mr. B. was found near the hedge of his garden, by his deeply afflicted wife. The hair on one side of Mr. Bailey's head was burned off; but upon the person and clothes of Mr. Dalman the ravages were most awful, and his whole form fearfully disfigured. Several persons in the town were, in different ways, affected by the destroying flash. The object which attracted the lightning was a tall spiral poplar tree, beneath which they stood, and which was planted by Mr. Bailey's own hand.

MURDER BY TWO BOYS AT MANCHESTER.—Two boys, named James Seddon and Joseph Dean, have been committed, at Manchester, on suspicion of having deliberately murdered a boy named George Wray, thirteen years of age. The poor child who has met with such a violent and untimely death, was the son of a poor, but industrious man, living in Deansgate, Manchester. His father is a manufacturer of blacking, furniture paste, and dealer in black lead, which the murdered boy and a younger brother were employed to hawk about the town and neighbourhood, with an ass. These two boys left home on Friday morning (last week), taking with them blacking and black-lead to the value of 15s. After traversing Greenheys and Chorlton-upon-Medlock the whole day, they succeeded, by about eight o'clock in the evening, in disposing of the whole, or nearly so. The proceeds of the day's sale amounted to about 15s., and, with this money in their possession, the two boys were met by Seddon, aged 17, and Dean, 14 years old. After playing together for some time, the deceased was observed by these two boys to be in possession of the money, when, it seems, they first thought of getting it from him. To effect this object, the deceased, by some means not yet brought to light, was induced to send his younger brother away, in charge of the ass, to a neighbouring street, with orders to await his coming, that they might proceed home together. With these orders the little fellow complied, and, having got him out of the way, his brother, under the pretence of going to look at some fowls, was decoyed to a coal-yard in Jenkinson-street, near Greenheys, kept by the elder boy Seddon, and, as there appears every reason to conclude, was taken inside a little hut or cabin in the yard, and was struck on the head till he died. This was enacted about twelve o'clock at night, and between that hour and one o'clock the next morning, his body was conveyed from the spot by the two youths, down Jenkinson-street, in which the coal-yard is situated, along Tuer-street, to the Black-brook, a distance of 105 yards from the scene of the murder, where, his money having first been taken from him, he was laid in the brook, as if he had been drowned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The mail-packet, the *Osiris*, reached Marseilles on the 17th inst., with news from Egypt to the 10th inst., and from Constantinople and Smyrna to the 6th. The journey of the Sultan is the only event of importance from the east. At Adrianople the Sultan visited the new barracks and military hospitals, and expressed his satisfaction by giving presents to the different employees. He then visited the mosque of the Sultan Bayazid Idrine. The Sultan left Adrianople on the 19th May, and arrived at Eski-Jaghara, one of the most important towns of Roumelia, on the 21st.

A vessel called the *Larpet*, which has arrived at the port of Liverpool, from Shanghai, China, in addition to an extensive cargo, has brought 100 umbrellas of Chinese manufacture. So singular an importation is remarkable, not so much from the extent or the value of the articles as from the novelty of their supply from that distant country.

From letters and papers recently received from Barber, now in Norfolk Island, under sentence for the will forgeries, it appears that he still clings to the hope of establishing his innocence and obtaining emancipation. He appears to have used the most unremitting exertions for such objects, and has succeeded in enlisting in his favour clergymen, magistrates, military officers, and other persons, through whom investigations have been conducted, and certificates given, declaratory of their conviction of his innocence, the particulars of which have been transmitted to Sir James Graham, with a view to obtaining an official investigation.

Austria has refused to accept the proposition of Sardinia for a reference of the commercial difference to the arbitration of a third power.

The Brussels papers mention that last Saturday the public trains commenced running, for the first time, between that city and Paris. It is calculated that the distance will not be traversed, for the present at least, under 12 or 13 hours.

Athens papers of the 10th of June state that on the 1st of that month, the anniversary of the King's birthday and of his accession to the throne had been celebrated in the usual manner, but the King had refused to sanction the numerous promotions proposed by his Ministers on the occasion, on account of the burden which they would entail upon his treasury. The King and Queen were at Nauplia, but were expected to return in a few days to the capital.

The States of Saxony were closed on the 17th by the King in person. His Majesty thanked the States for having voted the credits required for railroads, but expressed his regret that greater progress had not been made in the measures for the reform of the penal laws. The King added that he felt disposed to admit the principle of publicity in the proceedings of the courts, but that it would be necessary to proceed with caution.

The King of Denmark has published a decree mitigating the several regulations relative to the press. The penalty of imprisonment, inflicted for the publication of political articles in journals not specially authorised to treat of such subjects, is replaced by a fine, varying, according to circumstances, from 20 to 220 rix-bank dollars (55fr. to 550fr.). When a journal is seized by the police before its publication, the responsible editor cannot be proceeded against (as has been hitherto done), and he will have the right to bring an action against the police for the seizure.

The inauguration of the statue of the Emperor Francis took place at Vienna on the 16th, in presence of the Court, the Ministers, and an immense assemblage of the inhabitants.

Another disaster has fallen upon Smyrna. In the night of the 30th ult. a fire broke out there which consumed in a very short space of time nearly 400 small shops. It was only by the greatest exertion that the more important buildings were preserved.

The Lyons journals state that there have been a great many cases of death in that city from apoplexy, arising from the excessive heat.

The *Epoque* says:—"We learn from a certain source that the Austrian Ambassador at London, who is also the Representative of Florence, has refused to grant a passport to Prince Napoleon Louis for Tuscany. The Austrian Ambassador declares that from the moment Prince Napoleon Louis made his escape from the citadel of Ham he could not, without being wanting in consideration for the French Government, facilitate the Prince's journey to Italy without the special authority of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He therefore has recommended the Prince to apply direct to the Grand Duke for permission to go to Florence and visit his sick father."

A Frankfurt journal states that after several conferences between the Prince de Metternich and the Apostolical-Nuncio at Vienna, it has been resolved to augment the Austrian force in Italy by 10,000 men.

The mountain of Riesengebirg, in Silesia, says a letter from Breslau, of the 15th inst., is still covered with snow. On the 25th ult. there was a fall of snow which lasted for several hours.

A letter from Mouza, in Lombardy, of June 11, states that a dreadful hurricane had almost destroyed the forest near that town, 4000 trees having been torn up by the roots, and the rest stripped of their leaves. The country was covered with birds killed by the hail. The storm extended to the Venetian territory, where it also did great damage.

The ship *Nouveau Tambour*, of upwards of 300 tons, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th inst. in the port of Marseilles. She had discharged her cargo and was anchored near the Palisade Sainte Anne, fronting the Canebiere. It is most fortunate that the accident occurred during a night so calm, that the sparks fell as they arose, vertically. Had it happened during a breeze, there can be little doubt but that the greater part of the shipping in the port would have fallen a sacrifice, and even the town itself presented the spectacle of Hamburg over again. The origin of the fire has not been precisely ascertained.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated June 22, says:—"We have extremely hot weather here. The thermometer, which yesterday at noon was at 70 (Fahrenheit), and at five o'clock had fallen to 66 degrees, this morning at eleven o'clock had risen to 80, and in the course of the day was as follows:—at twelve o'clock, 81; at one, 83; at two, 84; at three, 86; and at four o'clock, 87 degrees."

An announcement of some importance is made in the Buenos Ayres papers, viz., that the United States Government had offered its mediation between Rosas and the authorities of Paraguay, which both parties were willing to accept.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 25th of April have reached us. The troops moved into Caerlarin between the 11th and 14th, but had met with no opposing force. Fine rains had fallen and refreshed the eastern province, a further assistance to the progress of the troops.

LITERATURE.

A COMPANION TO THE FOURTH EDITION OF A GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN ARCHITECTURE. J. H. Parker, Oxford.

THE PRINCIPLES OF GOTHIC ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE. By MATTHEW HOLBECH BLOXAM. Eighth Edition. Bogue.

The popularity of architectural studies is well attested by the success of the last named work—large, indeed, but, in no respect, disproportionate to its actual merits. Mr. Bloxam, the editor of this very useful manual, is evidently a man of nice discrimination in the selection of exemplars, and is well skilled in the principles and history of Ecclesiastical Architecture, to the study of which his work forms an admirable introduction. The care with which this Edition has been improved is especially shown in the nice estimate of the authorities for the *atlixed* Centenary of Architectural Terms, a brief but very useful addendum. The plan of the work, it may still be useful to state, comprehends the origin, progress, and decline of Gothic or English Ecclesiastical Architecture, and its division into Styles—commencing with the Anglo-Saxon, (referable to the Debased Roman), of which a few examples are to be met with in England, notwithstanding the ravages of the Danes in the ninth and tenth centuries, when most of the Anglo-Saxon monasteries and churches were set on fire and destroyed; and, in the twelfth and following centuries, it was the custom to rebuild from the very foundation, in the style of the then existing age, the earlier structures of rude masonry and design. To this succeeded the Anglo-Norman style, in times of comparative tranquillity, when the sanctuaries of religion were no longer liable to be plundered and burnt; but many decaying churches were repaired and a new impulse given to the erection of others. Hence our national architecture is especially rich in specimens of this period, as is shown in our majestic cathedrals—from the simple massiveness of the plain and early Norman work, to the sculptured ornaments of the later specimens &c.; though the style is scarcely to be chosen for imitation, it indicates an advance towards perfection in mediæval architecture. Mr. Bloxam's next division is the Semi-Norman Style, i.e. the pointed arch in its incipient state, or rather, the Circular Norman in transition to the Pointed, from about the middle to the end of the twelfth century; indeed, our author considers it "a Transition style, combining the general form of the arch of one age with the details of a preceding one." To this succeeds the Early English of the 13th century, of which Salisbury Cathedral and Westminster Abbey are our finest exemplars; and the sculpture of the period exhibits a very rapid advance in design and feeling. All this was, however, destined to be superseded by the Decorated, which prevailed for about a century, during the reigns of the three first Edwards: Exeter and Lichfield Cathedrals present fine specimens; but the most beautiful remains of this style, both in sculptured and architectural detail, are to be found in the churches of some parts of Lincolnshire: the sculpture of the period, too, is the finest school of mediæval art. Next is the Perpendicular English Style, from the multiplicity, profusion, and minuteness of its detail, also called "Floral;" yet, says Mr. Bloxam, "wanting in the chaste general effect and majestic beauty in which the Decorated style stands unequalled." The Chapel of Henry VII., at Westminster, is the richest specimen of the Floral Style on a large scale; and the towers of Magdalen College, Oxford, and St. Mary's, Taunton (lately engraved in our Journal), are fine examples; as is Boston church tower, circa 1400. The work closes with a chapter on the Debased English Style, dating from the Reformation, with the dawn and progress of which we lose those well-defined styles of Ecclesiastical Architecture which had prevailed in succession for nearly a thousand years. The Debased Style seems to have commenced about 1540, and to have continued for about a century, or rather more, when the Renaissance or Italian School, founded on classic models, and which, hitherto, in Church Architecture, had only appeared in detail, seems to have entirely superseded the last remnant of Gothic Art: several of the college chapels at Oxford are in this corrupt style. "At the commencement of the eighteenth century, the Roman or Italian mode appears to have prevailed generally in the churches then built without any admixture even of the Debased Gothic Style; they were often constructed of brick, with stone dressings and quoins, either in the plainest possible manner, or else ornamented with urns, festoons, and other symbols of Paganism."

Towards the close of the last century originated the revival of the study of ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture; but the best specimens produced were feeble and unsuccessful attempts to imitate the Architecture of the Middle Ages. Still, this was but the dawn of the Revival; and, though the practical study continued to increase, it is only within the last few years that our ancient Christian Architecture, in its purity and adjustment of proportion, has begun to be properly considered; and, we agree with Mr. Bloxam, that "the present is still an age of transition from a low and perverted to a purer and better taste." We have not yet forgotten the "carpenter's" and "Strawberry Hill" Gothic, with their glaring defects, referable to ignorance of the art. But, at the present day, there is a multiplication of a class of churches of very slight artistic character, which we are grieved to witness; we refer to the great proportion of new churches in the Anglo-Norman style, which is scarcely entitled to imitation for its merits; but has been adopted for its economy, which is but the staving of art. Still, as regards Ecclesiastical Architecture in England, we live *spe melioris ævi*. The formation of so many societies for its encouragement must refine the skill and taste of its professors and amateurs; and to the advancement of this end, Mr. Bloxam's present work will, unquestionably, contribute, by greatly enlarging public information upon the general subject. The illustrations, of truly characteristic excellence, are engraved by Mr. Orlando Jewell, of Oxford.

To this end, also, the volume named at the head of this article will mainly contribute. It is intended as a Companion to the enlarged Glossary of Terms in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture, already too well known to need our eulogium. The present work illustrates, chronologically, the rise and progress of Gothic Architecture, with reduced facsimiles of inscriptions recording the dates of Buildings in each Half Century, from the Conquest to Henry VIII. The illustrations consist of very clever Engravings of Characteristic Parts of Buildings, including Le Keux's Plates to "Britton's Architectural Dictionary."

We have thus noticed Mr. Bloxam's Manual at some length, from its being specially addressed to the tastes, we are persuaded, of a large proportion of our readers. This would, at least, appear to be the case, by the general approbation of the Architectural Illustrations in our Journal, and more especially of the progress of church-building.

Mr. Bloxam, by the way, concludes with a few observations on new churches, which may very properly be applied to certain objections made to the ornate character of some of these new structures, which we have been accustomed to regard exclusively for their artistic character.

THOUGHTS ON A PEBBLE; OR, A FIRST LESSON IN GEOLOGY. Reeve. We are happy to read in the title-page of this philosophical trifle, by Dr. Mantell, the words "Seventh Edition;" since they indicate the Doctor's eloquent enunciation of some of the sublime and simple truths of the science of Geology to have been very extensively appreciated. Even these few pages denote the truth of Sir John Herschel's assertion that "the situation of a pebble may afford the natural philosopher evidence of the state of the globe he inhabits, myriads of ages before his species became its denizens." Descending from great things to small, Dr. Mantell gives his fair readers a piece of useful information: that, "by far the greater number of the so-called Brighton and Isle of Wight moss-agates, jaspers, &c., sold by the lapidaries and jewellers, are of German or Scotch origin; and that the Brighton false emeralds and aqua-marines, are water-worn fragments of common green glass bottles."

MUSICAL UNION.

In the following sketch of one of the most remarkable meetings of this aristocratic and social assembly, Vieuxtemps, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti—representatives of the Belgian, French, English, and Italian schools—are seen playing Haydn's fine Quartet, No. 82, the last which the illustrious composer ever completed. We have chosen the present occasion to illustrate this thriving Society, since it now boasts for its patron the Consort of our beloved Queen, a thorough good practical musician, having a refined taste for the higher branches of the art. The President, Vice President, and his amiable Countess, are in the group on the sofa, at the side of which is seated the Director, with score in hand.

The origin of this "Union" dates from the assemblage of a few professors once a week, at the residence of Mr. Ella, to perform quartets, for the hearing of which invitations were addressed to a select body of noble and accomplished virtuosi. Mr. Ella is a well known and much respected professor of the violin, one of the principal members, for many years, of the Opera orchestra. Enjoying an independence, social as well as moral, Mr. Ella has devoted his leisure moments to musical trips on the Continent, and acquired an enthusiastic love of art of all schools. Having directed the performances of aristocratic amateurs, he became convinced that *réunions* of artists and connoisseurs might be formed, having for objects, first, the promulgation of a knowledge of the works of the best masters; and, secondly, the improvement of the social position of the educated professor. To attain this end, he proposed to invite to the meetings men of letters and men of science, and thus secure the presence of an intellectual auditory, as well as of an accomplished executive. Thus a mere private recreation of intelligent artists, in the first instance, led to a complete organisation, in which it would be difficult to indicate the persons who derived the greatest advantages, the patrons or the professors: delight and instruction are afforded to the former—fame and profit to the latter. In 1845, the "Musical Union" was formally enrolled amongst our institutions: Royalty, rank, fashion, literary and artistic celebrities cordially coalescing to elevate and disseminate the principles of instrumental music. The Duke of Cambridge accepted the Presidency, the Earl of Westmoreland the Vice Presidency, and the Earl of Falmouth the Chairmanship of the Committee.

Thus strengthened by three practical and accomplished amateurs, a committee of virtuosi, of cultivated and refined taste, was soon nominated. The subscription filed rapidly, and the eight meetings of last year stamped the reputation of "The Musical Union" as one of the most attractive attractions of the London season. The sound advice given by the Earl of Westmoreland, not to make the Society of "an exclusive character," has been attended to, and is one great reason for its immense success. The "Union" being fairly launched, the Committee agreed that the Directors should try the experiment of this season on his own responsibility; and the rapid accession of so many distinguished patrons and amateurs of music, which now grace the list of its members, is a subject of congratulation to all parties, and must afford every encouragement for Mr. Ella to pursue the same principle which has placed the Society on so firm a basis.

There is a great charm in these morning *réunions*. The players are seated in the centre of a circle, and there is a social feeling displayed, which frees the performance from all formality and stiffness. Profound silence is observed, except that in some of the movements of applause some delicate trait in the execution, which never fails to rouse, but encourages, the executants; but, at the close, critical cast is freely elicited.

We shall no longer be told, in the French House of Legislation, that the English Aristocracy is altogether ignorant of art; we have had among us a member of the French Institute, a celebrated composer, Onslow, who declared, in a



VIEUXTEMIS.

DELOFIRE.

HILL.

PIATTI.

ELLA.

QUARTET PARTY AT THE MUSICAL UNION.

presence, that he never witnessed an assemblage of amateurs who showed a better appreciation of good music and fine playing than the members of "The Musical Union."

The Director is a practical, theoretical, and literary musician, and has long enjoyed the esteem of those nobles who so cordially support his undertaking. The low amount of subscription (one guinea for eight concerts) covers the literal outlay for the entertainments, and the Director's remuneration is his annual concert.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

The Commemoration at Oxford has attracted an unusual number of visitors to the University during the past week. On Sunday evening, the Broad Walk in Christ Church Meadow was graced by upwards of three thousand promenaders, most of them splendidly attired, presenting a spectacle seldom witnessed at an ordinary Commemoration. On Monday, the umbrageous walks on the banks of the Cherwell and the Isis, and the cooling shades of St. John's, Worcester, and New Colleges, were thronged by gaily-attired parties. In the evening, the banks of the Thames were lined by thousands of spectators, to witness the closing scene of the aquatic sports of the season. During the previous six weeks, the racing between the boats manned by the undergraduates of the different colleges was of the most exciting character; Brasenose taking the lead in the early part of the season, and retaining it to the close. The exhibition on Monday evening was a procession of the boats in the following order:—

RACING BOATS.

1. Brasenose
2. Christ Church
3. Merton
4. St. John's
5. Pembroke
6. Worcester
7. Lincoln
8. Exeter

TORPID BOATS.

9. Trinity
10. Queen's
11. Magdalen Hall
12. University
13. Wadham
14. Magdalen College
15. Oriel
16. Balliol

TORPID BOATS.

17. Exeter
18. St. John's
19. Brasenose
20. University
21. Christ Church
22. Worcester

The barges moored on the river were crowded with spectators; two bands of music played alternately during the evening. The Royal standard and other flags, with the pennons of the various boats, floated gaily in the breeze, and the river was crowded with skiffs; the whole forming an animated and exhilarating spectacle after the languor and fatigue caused by the heat of the day. At length the signal gun was heard, and the contending boats swept gracefully up the river, each boat being decorated with its proper colours, and the crews in their appropriate costumes. The Brasenose boat then drew up near the University barge, and received and returned the salutes of the various boats as they passed.

A Grand Concert was advertised to take place at the Star Inn; but, from the heat of the weather, and the attraction on the banks of the river, the concert-room was but thinly attended.

On Tuesday, the annual sermon for the benefit of the Radcliffe Infirmary was preached in St. Mary's Church, by the venerable Bishop of Calcutta. The church was crowded in every part; the large galleries, usually appropriated to the undergraduates of the University, were, upon this occasion, filled by elegantly-dressed ladies. The Bishop appeared in much better health than on his arrival from

India, but was too feeble to stand; and, even when seated, was obliged to support himself by leaning on the sides of the pulpit. There was no longer that fervid animation which formerly distinguished this eloquent preacher; but there were the same high tone of feeling and straightforward appeals to the heart and mind of the hearer.

In the afternoon, the gardens of New College were thrown open to the public for the show of the Oxford Horticultural Society. Six large marquees were erected in different parts of the garden, in which the various specimens were arranged. There were nearly five thousand persons present. Among the numerous objects of attraction, was the premier stand of pinks, consisting of twelve varieties, exhibited by Mr. Hastings; also, a stand of seven blooms, which took the first prize in that class, by Mr. Wm. Colcutt, together with a very fine seedling, placed first, belonging to the same gentleman. Mr. Bates, who had officiated as judge, was requested by Dr. Buckland to inform him which was the best pink exhibited; when Mr. B., without a moment's hesitation, handed the Very Rev. Gentleman a seedling selected from a stand shown by Mr. A. Kerr, called *Harlette*, and which we understood to possess every requisite that constitutes a good flower, but was ineligible to take the seedling prize, being a flower of last year. In the same tent were some magnificent roses, sent by the Rev. A. H. Mathews and J. R. Bettridge, Esq. Among the plants, we were much gratified with a collection of calceolarias, from the gardens of his Grace the Archbishop of York; as also the grapes, melon, and strawberries, from the same noble Prelate.

The walls of New College Gardens are the remains of the ancient wall that encircled the city of Oxford; and, in two of the circular towers, were shown the flowers, fruit, and vegetables raised by the cottagers in the vicinity of Oxford, who had been invited to contribute to the show.

The amusements of Tuesday concluded with a ball at the Star Inn, which was attended by upwards of 200 persons.

On Wednesday, the Commemoration took place in the noble theatre; but its commencement was delayed an hour to allow time for the sermon preached annually on Midsummer Day, from the stone pulpit at Magdalen College. Immediately on the opening of the theatre, it was crowded in every part; and as the various heads of colleges and the officers of the university made their appearance in their appropriate places, they were greeted with the usual vociferations and salutes from the undergraduates in the galleries; but we were pleased to find that "Young England" appeared to be in much better temper than on some former occasions.

Australia formed the subject of the English Poem: it was ably recited, and contained many beautiful passages, which were highly and justly applauded. The author and reciter was J. O. Morgan Esq., of Balliol College.

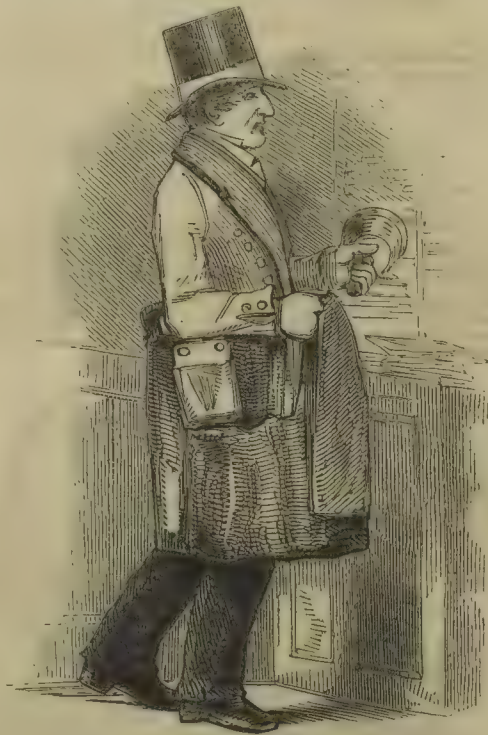
The Latin Prize Poem was elegantly recited by its author—A. C. Sanders, of Balliol College.

The English and Latin Essays were read by their respective authors. The prize for the English Essay was gained by C. S. Fortescue, B.A., Christ Church. The Latin Essay was written by Goldwin Smith, B.A., Magdalen College.

The venerable Bishop of Calcutta appeared in his robes among the Doctors on this occasion, and was loudly greeted by the assemblage. The Bishop of St. Andrews was in the area of the theatre, but did not appear in canonicals.

THE LETTER-CARRIER'S LAST KNELL.

We have just lost another of what poor Thomas Hood called "those evening bells." The Postmaster-General having issued his fiat for the abolition of "ringing bells" by the Letter-Carriers, the last knell was rung in the City on Wednesday last. The "ringing" will be entirely discontinued after the 5th of next month; and, as a memorial of the departure from what appeared to most persons a very useful practice,



THE LAST POST OFFICE BELLMAN.

our Artist has sketched a Letter-Carrier, on his last evening call at our office: and another hand has appended the following Lament:—

THE WAR AGAINST THE BELLS.

Bell-ah! horrida Bell-ah!

The Postman's Bell.

Don't talk of the Punjab—of Hardinge and Gough;
Don't talk of Bugaud and his feats in Algiers;
Don't "fling me the picture" of old Kuttersoff,
Of Wellington, Bony, and all their compeers.
A war still more horrid than ever that flord
Old minstrel, light Homer, could tune to his shell,
Rests for my poor singing—the war against ringing
The Dustman's, or Postman's, or Muffin-boy's Bell.

The Dustman was first to forego his brass clapper;
The Muffin-boy speedily followed his shade;
And now 'tis the Postman—that double-tongued rapper—
Must give up his Bell for the eve's promenader.
"Tantoe Animis!" sage Legislators!
Why rage against trifles like these? Prithoe tell,
Why leave the solution to rude commentators,
Who say that at home you've enough in one Belle?

What! there you get tongue enough! Out on the libel:
You feel more respect for the 'public of letters;
Were I in the House, I would introduce my bill
To free every Bell from dull silence's fetters.
Next stop the dumb-waiter's Bell—muzzle St. Paul's—
No more let "Old Tom" on the atmosphere swell,
But there's one exception—when Cupid enthralls,
Obey the old maxim, and pray Ring the Belle.

THE REASONING FACILITIES OF ANIMALS.—A year or two since much interest was excited in the metropolis by the experiments of M. Léonard, an intelligent French gentleman, upon the reasoning faculties of animals. M. Léonard had two dogs, Braque and Philax, which exhibited powers, under his tuition, almost amounting to reason. *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* had an article upon the subject, and the animals were alluded to in Mr. Jesse's "Anecdotes of Dogs." We understand that M. Léonard is again in London, and that since his former visit he has turned his attention to the intellectual faculties of horses. The principle upon which he acted towards dogs, he applies to horses, so that he can not only subdue the most vicious animal, but establish the assertion that it is possible to teach them by the influence of reason, rather than by means of mere punishment. It is to be remarked that M. Léonard is a gentleman of reputation, and does not embark in the project to gain money, but rather to establish a curious and important theory—that some animals possess faculties beyond mere instinct and closely approaching to reason.



OXFORD COMMEMORATION.—FLOWER SHOW IN THE NEW COLLEGE GARDENS.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BLACKLOW-HILL, WARWICKSHIRE.

BLACKLOW, or probably *Black-law* Hill, so called from its being the place of execution, is situated in the parish of Wotton, within a mile and a half of Warwick. Hither Piers Gaveston, the corrupt favourite of a weak and infatuated King, was dragged to an ignominious execution, "without judgment of his Peers or any course of law, by the Earls of Lancaster and Warwick, who had taken him by surprise at Deddington, in Oxfordshire."

This disgraceful minion, whom Edward I. had caused to be educated together with his son, afterwards Edward II., in consideration of the great service his father had done the Crown, is described by the old historian Samuel Danyel, as "filling the Court with buffoons, parasites, minstrels, players, and alle kinde of dissolute persons, to entertaine and dissolve the King with delights and pleasures."

Among the many enemies which he made by his arrogance and wantonness, the most inveterate appear to have been Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; and Guy, Earl of Warwick; whom he severely stigmatized with such contemptuous nick-names as "the Stage Player," "Joseph the Jew," and "the Black Dogge of Arden." The Player may be said to have been too cunning for him when he wiled him into Warwickshire; and right deadly was the gripe of the Black Dogge when the miserable parasite, after being hunted like a fox from one lurking place to another, succumbed at length to his unrelenting fangs on Blacklow-hill. The head of the wretched victim is said to have been struck off where a hollow in the crag appears to supply a natural block for such a purpose, just over an ancient inscription, which records the event as follows:—

1311.
P. GAVESTON,
EARL OF CORNWALL,
BEHEADED HERE.



BLACKLOW-HILL.

A cross of recent date is erected on the brow of the hill immediately adjacent, with a tablet thus inscribed:—

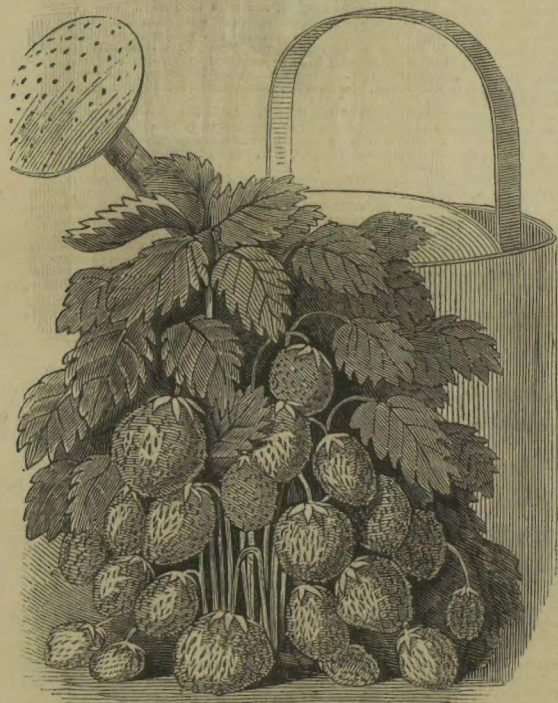
In the Hollow of this Rock
Was Beheaded,
On the 1st Day of July, 1312,
By Barons lawless as himself,
PIERS GAVESTON, EARL OF CORNWALL,
The Minion of a hateful King;
In Life and Death
A memorable Instance of Misrule.

STRAWBERRY TRADE OF LONDON.

The supply of the metropolis with Strawberries, one of the most delicious of our summer fruits, has suggested the annexed seasonable illustrations.

This supply is obtained from gardens in the neighbourhood of London, more especially those on the Surrey and Middlesex banks of the Thames.

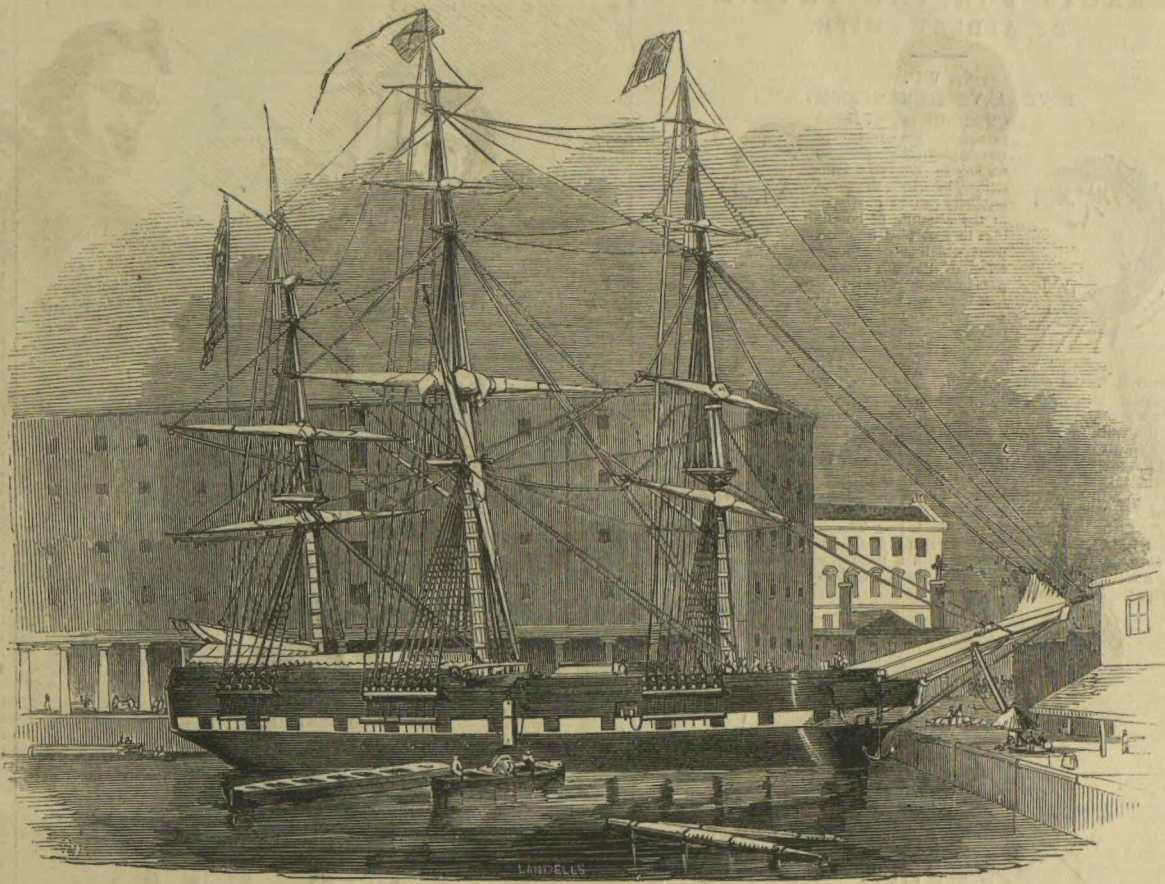
Our first Engraving has been sketched on the Hammersmith Bridge-road to Richmond, a locality well known for its Strawberry beds. The business of the illustration is the *votting* of the fruit, to be carried to market, by women and



FINE STRAWBERRY PLANT, GROWN BY MR. CUTHILL, AT CAMBERWELL.

girls, the toil of which during the recent hot weather must have been truly distressing. An ingenious friend of ours once took some pains to collect the statistics of this laborious occupation, upon the spot; and, though his account may be somewhat strong in "virtuous indignation," we believe it to be as applicable to the present day as to that on which it was written:—

"In the Strawberry Season, hundreds of women are employed to carry that delicate fruit to market on their heads; and their industry in performing this task is as wonderful as their remuneration is unworthy of the opulent classes who derive enjoyment from their labour. They consist, for the most part, of Shropshire and Welsh girls, who walk to London, at this season, in droves, to perform this drudgery, just as the Irish peasantry come to assist in the hay and corn harvests. I learnt that these women carry upon their heads baskets of strawberries or raspberries, weighing from forty to fifty pounds, and make two turns in the day, from Isleworth to market, a distance of thirteen miles each way; three turns from Brentford, a distance of nine miles; and four turns from Hammersmith, a distance of six miles. For the most part, they find some conveyance back; but, even then, these industrious creatures carry loads from twenty-four to thirty miles a day, besides walking back unladen some part of each turn! Their remuneration for this unparalleled slavery is from 8s. to 9s. per day; each turn from the distance of Isleworth being 4s. or 4s. 6d.; and from that of Hammersmith, 2s. or 2s. 3d. Their diet is coarse and simple; their drink, tea and small-beer; costing not above 1s. or 1s. 6d.; and their back-conveyance, about 2s. or 2s. 6d.; so that their net gains are about 5s. per day, which, in the Strawberry Season, of forty days, amounts to £10. After this period, the same women find employment in gathering and marketing vegetables, at lower wages, for other sixty days, netting about £5 more. With this poor pit-



NEW AMERICAN LINER.

tance they return to their native county, and it adds either to their humble comforts, or creates a small dowry towards a rustic establishment for life. Can a more interesting picture be drawn of virtuous exertion? Why have our poets failed to colour and finish it? More virtue never existed in their favourite shepherdesses than in these Welsh and Shropshire girls. For beauty, symmetry, and complexion they are not inferior to the nymphs of Arcadia, and they far outvie the pallid specimens of Circassia! Their morals, too, are exemplary; and they often perform this labour to support aged parents, or to keep their own children from the workhouse! In keen suffering, they endure all that the imagination of a poet could desire; they live hard, they sleep on straw in hovels and barns, and they often burst an artery, or drop down dead from the effect of heat and over-exertion! Yet, such is the state of one portion of our female population, at a time when we are calling ourselves the most polished nation on earth, and pretending to be so wealthy that we give away millions a-year to foreigners unsolicited, and for no intelligible purpose! And such, too, is their dire necessity, that it would be most cruel to suggest or recommend any invention that might serve as a substitute for their slavery, and thereby deprive them of its wretched annual produce!"—From *Sir Richard Phillips's Walk from London to Kew*.

The species and varieties of Strawberries are very numerous; and in the present high state of horticulture, new sorts are produced every season. Our attention has lately been drawn to a splendid specimen of Pine Strawberry, grown by Mr. Cuthill, of Denmark Hill, Camberwell. The plant, from high cultivation, is of such strength, that, instead of creeping on the ground, as usual, it is erect to the height of from 12 to 15 inches, so that little of the fruit touches the ground. Each plant bears from 100 to 150 berries, many of them five inches and upwards in circumference. The grower of this new sort, we learn, has been equally successful in the culture of seedlings.

The generic name of the Strawberry, *Fragaria*, is derived from the Latin *Fragum*; and the English name from the practice in England of cultivating the plant with straw surrounding it. So think Lye and Skinner, the etymologists; but Lemon objects that the same observation may apply to the cucumber; and we have somewhere seen the word traced to *Stray-berry*, from the plant straying widely on the ground.

The leaf of the Strawberry has for ages been used in the circles of gold worn by certain of the British nobility: thus, the Duke has eight; a Marquis, four; and an Earl, eight, Strawberry leaves. How long this heraldic appropriation has existed, is a *questio vexata* among our genealogists and antiquaries. Mr. Burke considers it to be "doubtful if the ornament was originally a Strawberry leaf; and, certainly, it does not occur on early representations of coronets; query—if before the time of Elizabeth:" though there is a leaved coronet on the brow of John of Eltham, second son of Edward III., who died in 1334, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. The helmet of Edward the Black Prince at Canterbury, has a coronet of oak-leaves.

It is uncertain how long Strawberries have been cultivated in England. The Wood or Alpine species is found wild in our woods and on hill-sides, sometimes in great quantities; and many of these produce the cultivated varieties which are known in gardens. We have heard a wonderful story of Strawberries

being gathered on Box-hill, near Dorking, in such prodigious numbers as to be carried away by horse-loads!

The culture must have been comparatively common in the 15th century, when Strawberries were cried about the streets as in the present day. Thus Lydgate, who lived about 1430, sings:

"Hot pasode own began to cry,
Strawbery's rype, and Cherys in the rype."

They are mentioned, too, in Shakspeare's *Richard III.*, where *Gloster* addressing the *Bishop of Ely*, says:

"My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good Strawberries in your garden there;"

this incident being transcribed from *Hall's Chronicles*.

NEW AMERICAN LINER.

The New York Proprietary of the London Packet Line have of late been enlarging their establishment, to keep pace with the increase of sea-going passenger population between the two metropolitan supremacies of Europe and America. Thus, one packet will hereafter run weekly from each side of the Atlantic, instead of once in ten days; and, punctually to perform the promise, four new vessels have been built to be placed on the line.

One of these, the *Margaret Evans*, is now on her second voyage; and a noble liner she is:—In measurement, 1000 tons; length on deck, 166 feet; breadth of beam, 36. The under-deck steerage accommodation affords "ample space and verge enough," not alone for alongside ranges of berths, but for promenades, *conversations*, and *soirées dansantes*, should the some hundreds of passengers who have secured most of the places be so disposed. There is, besides, a most convenient novelty prepared for them in a fore-castle deck, to shelter them and the crew from the casual out-door inclemencies of weather which may befall in the voyage. But the grand and ladies' cabins are the triumph of ship-building art. There is nothing to compare with them except in the *Victoria*, one of the same class of liners. Here there is no veneering, but solid splendid wood and workmanship, all through of the finest and most expensive handicraft. Conches and carpeting there are of Eastern luxury. A sight alone should tempt the fashionable votaries of Hymen to spend their honeymoon in a trip across the Atlantic, rather than in a country excursion, where trees and green fields of every day's wear are alone to be seen. And, by the way, Captain Tinker, the commander of this noble vessel, and a very favourable sample of the land beyond the sea, is, as reported, to change his state on his return; whether the *Margaret Evans* represents the name of the bride, however, does not appear. But, like a proper bridegroom, he has put his house, that is his ship, in sumptuous order to receive his betrothed on return from his first voyage in her. Ventilation, without storms and chilly draughts, is insured by air-pipes carried below, which let in all the supply of air necessary for the comfort of passengers, or the condition of cargo, down to the bottom of the hold. She has accommodation for 60 persons in first and second class cabins, and 300 in the steerage.

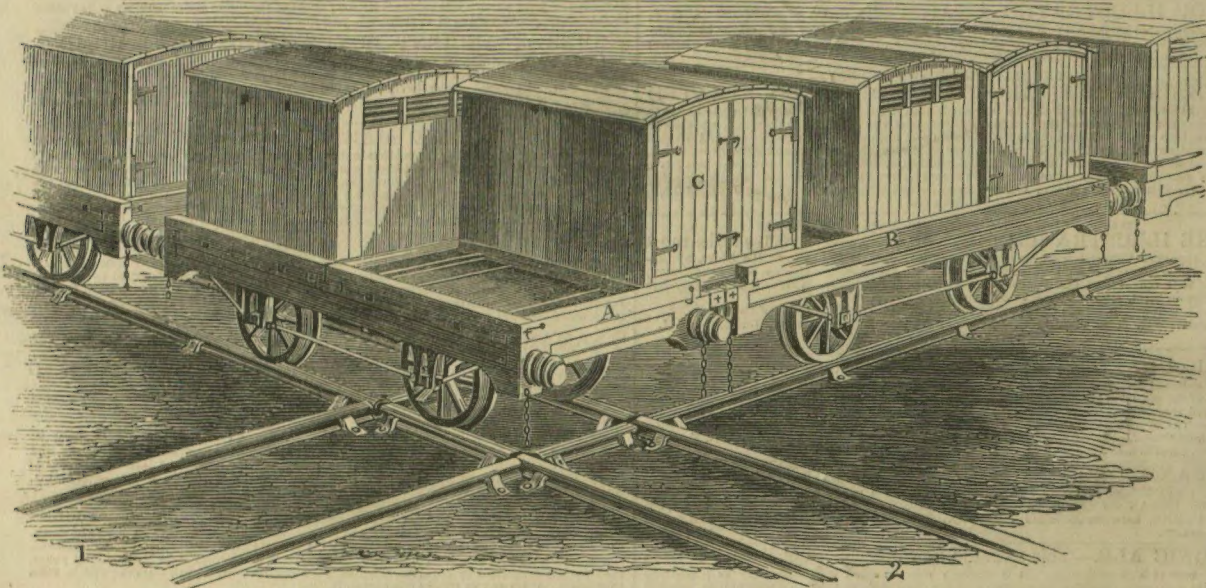


THE STRAWBERRY TRADE.—POTTLING.

supported by Mdles. Delisse, Cassan, James and Honore, and Corps de Ballet. Third Tableau—Le Chiboucq: Pas Seul, Mdle. Cerito. Last Tableau—Feast of Roses: Pas des Corbilles: Mdles. Lamoureux and Julien, and Corps de Ballet. Pas de Neuf, by Mdle. Cerito, Mdle. Louise Tagliani, and M. St. Leon; supported by Mdles. Demelisse, Cassan, James and Honore, and Corps de Ballet. Application of the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven: the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven O'Clock.

IMPORTANT ORIGINAL DISCOVERY. To the NERVOUS

Given away, a Work on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous Complaints, Grandæurs, Mental Depression, Delusions, Blood to the Head, Dislike of Society, Confusion of Ideas, loss of Confidence, Blushing, Thoughts of Suicide, Languor, and every other symptom of Nervous Debility, in a small, neat, and portable form, for the use of the Traveller, and for the Family. Sent by Post, free of Charge, to any of our Friends, who will send the following Address, in a separate envelope, enclosing one postage stamp, for which work will be forwarded FREE to every address. At home from 11 to 4 and 7 to 9. No solicitation fee. The remedies sent to all parts of the world. References are permitted to the names of the persons who have been cured, and who have usually and permanently cured by Newell's treatment after trying all other means in vain.



CAPTAIN POWELL'S PATENT TRANSFERABLE RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—FIG. 1.

CAPTAIN POWELL'S PATENT SECTIONAL TRANSFERABLE RAILWAY CARRIAGES, TO REMEDY THE INCONVENIENCE OF "BREAK OF GAUGE."

In the early history of Railway Engineering, experiment necessarily supplied the want of experience. The Narrow, or 4ft. 8½in. Gauge, had been adopted up to the year 1834; but, in 1835, in order to modify the rocking motion then complained of, and which a slight irregularity of rail would communicate more sensibly to carriages, when travelling rapidly over a narrow line, than a broad one—and also to secure a higher velocity with a greater steadiness and safety, Mr. Brunel was induced to recommend to the proprietors of the Great Western Railway, the adoption of the Broad or 7ft. Gauge.

On the comparative merits of these rival Gauges it is not our province to determine; but we, in common with many others, have felt the annoying inconvenience arising from their joint existence, by being summoned, in the depth of winter and dead of night, to join in the helter-skelter that distinguishes the transfer of passengers and their luggage from the Broad to the Narrow Gauge, or vice versa; and should hail as a public benefit any contrivance that would mitigate the miseries of such a scene, if it only relieved us from all anxiety as regarded the safety of our own miscellaneous packages.

The subject has of late attracted much notice, and the attention of Parliament having been recently called to an invention (by Captain Powell, of the Grenadier Guards) intended to obviate many of the evils complained of, we have the pleasure to lay before our readers a series of Engravings in illustration of the gallant Captain's plan, and which we hope will put the public sufficiently in possession of the principle and details to enable them to form a correct estimate of the merits of the entire scheme.

Fig. 1 shows an intersection, at right angles, of the Broad (1) and Narrow (2) Gauges, and also the process of transferring the goods from one set of trucks to the other, either from the Broad to the Narrow, or from the Narrow to the Broad Gauge. Thus the luggage box C may be supposed to be passing from B to A, or from A to B. A being the narrow truck, two boxes are arranged upon it longitudinally; whilst on B three are placed transversely. (Under this truck on the Broad Gauge line a turntable must be fixed.) The length of these boxes correspond with the width of the Broad Gauge trucks, and their width with that of the Narrow. The floor of both trucks must obviously be on the same level, and the fittings, as shown in section Fig. 3, must be uniform in all the boxes and trucks.

Fig. 2, D is a common Road Truck, and E, a Luggage-box, united with D, for the conveyance of goods to and from a Railway station. The floor of D being level with the floor of A and B, the Luggage-box can be transferred to either of the Railway trucks, as before explained.

Fig. 3. Longitudinal section through the centre of the floors of the common Road Truck and Luggage-box, showing the arrangements for facilitating the transfer of the latter from Truck to Truck, and also the means of securing it firmly for travelling.

FF. Iron rails bolted to floor of D, which pass through a dove-tail groove, at the bottom of E. GG, small flanged Friction-wheels, fixed in E, and running on the edges of the square grooves aa, in the floor of D. bb, rim, jointed to floor of Truck, to aid the security of the Luggage-box whilst travelling, and made to fall outwards, to allow the box to pass over when removing, as seen in Fig. 1, xx.

The inventor proposes [that merchants and the carriers of goods, to and from railways should be provided with common-road trucks and boxes like Fig. 2, and that these should be loaded at their stores, where every attention could be paid to careful packing, and from whence they would be forwarded to their destination, over common-road and rail, undisturbed and uninjured by the confusion and carelessness that so eminently distinguish the operations, wherever a Break of Gauge occurs.

Touching its importance with reference to military movements, we will leave the gallant Captain to speak for himself:—

"This invention is peculiarly adapted to the moving of troops required on an emergency; after receiving their orders, their ammunition and baggage can be at once packed in these patent carriages, in the barracks; which can then accompany the troops on the railway that conveys them (on either Gauge, or be changed from one to the other, should their route be where the Gauges cross); should their destination, then, be some miles by the common road, their ammu-

line, would be found to be very valuable in preventing any confusion or mixing of baggage, which, when indiscriminately packed, is occasionally and unavoidably the case, when a regiment is ordered to march at a few hours' notice. By the use of these carriages none of this could ensue; the company that was to halt at the nearest station would be in the last railway carriage, and its baggage in one of these Patent Sectional Carriages, with the company's number chalked on it, on the last truck, which would be at once transferred to the road truck, and thus be

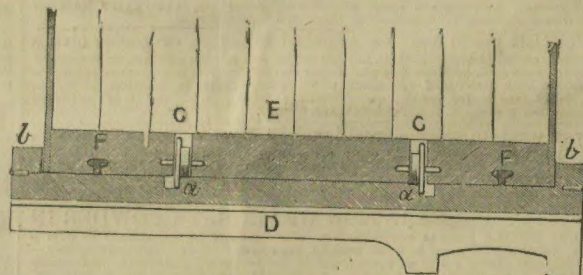


FIG. 3.

ready to accompany the troops, either to the barracks or to the interior of the country, should it be required to do so."

DEATH OF M. BONPLAND.—Accounts have arrived in England of the decease of this celebrated naturalist and companion of the great Humboldt, with whom he travelled over a great part of the world, and wrote the "Voyage aux Régions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent fait en 1799, 1800, 1, 2, 3, et 4." After a short sojourn in his native land, he embarked a second time for Buenos Ayres, and settled himself for some time at Candelaria, on the southern side of the Parana, in the territory of Entre Rios, where he industriously occupied himself in farming plantations of the Paraguay tea. At the close of 1821 his establishment was destroyed and himself taken prisoner by the Dictator Francia, who kept him a prisoner for ten years, but finally allowed him to settle at Corrientes, where he died.

SALE OF CURIOUS AUTOGRAPHS.—During the week, there has been a sale of curious autographs, the property of the late W. Upcott, Esq., by Messrs. Sotheby & Co. Three letters of the Duke of Wellington, one written in France, sold for £4 11s.; two in the handwriting of the Duke of Marlborough, one addressed to Queen Anne, announcing the surrender of Donay, sold for £3 14s.; the signature of Francis Bacon, as Lord Chancellor, to a document for the payment of £100, sold for £2 12s. 6d.; a document in the handwriting of Sir Christopher Wren, relating to the Monument, &c., £5; the signature of Hogarth to a receipt, &c., £4 8s.; two interesting letters from Gainsborough to Garrick, with a receipt in the handwriting of Richard Wilson, £4 7s.; 271 letters of the English Nobility from the reign of Henry the VIII. to Queen Anne, in two vols., many of them addressed to John Evelyn and the Fairfax family, sold for £175; two thousand one hundred and thirty three Letters of Peers and Peereses of the United Kingdom, from 1663 to the present time, £32; a collection of 395 letters written by well known founders of libraries and collectors of books, commencing with Sir Thomas Bodley (the founder of the Bodleian Library) in 1595 and continued to 1825, sold for £145; a large collection of unpublished papers by John Evelyn, addressed to Sir Richard Browne, and relating to the insurrection in Kent in 1648, bought for the British Museum for £70; 470 letters of deceased British poets of the 16th century, £49. Of literary characters there were four series; the first, relating to literary characters of the 16th century, comprising 383 letters, sold for £80; the second 752 letters, £33; the third, 1,279 letters, £42; and the fourth, 1,763 letters, £16. Of the single letter, one by Lawrence Sterne to Garrick, asking for the loan of £20, sold for £3 18s.; the signature of Isaac Walton, £3; and a signature of Dr. S. Johnson to a receipt £3 3s. The remaining lots sold were equally curious and rare, and the sale in the aggregate realised between £3,000 and £4,000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. D., Liverpool.—Volume 5 of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," containing the Games of the Great French Match, can be got of Hurst, King William-street, Strand—and the Games between Stanley and Rousseau, at the same place.

"F. P. W.—Your hint may be worth consideration when the Chess season commences.

"D. C.—Huntley, will perceive we have availed ourselves of his suggestion. His problem shall be examined.

"J. B. and "Sea Weed."—Look again attentively.

"Hanley."—You cannot take a piece in the act of Castling. Full particulars as to the back volumes may be had at the office.

"W. T.—1st. A distinction without a difference. 2nd and 3rd. Get "Tomlinson's Amusements of Chess." Your solution is erroneous. We have not the "curious position" at hand, but we will refer to it.

"G. A. N.—We believe you are right.

"J. C.—Much too obvious and simple for publication.

"W. H. H.—The only recognised version of the Laws of Chess is that published in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," and in Lewis's later Treatises.

"H. M., Pittou.—We are obliged by the trouble taken, and will publish the game.

"H. T. V.—The Brighton Chess Club—a highly promising and agreeable assemblage of players—hold their meetings daily at the well-known Albion Reading Rooms, on the Steyne. Write to the Secretary.

"Old Stager.—When the season for Chess playing comes round, we shall gladly take advantage of your friendly offer.

"Embassy.—The gentleman named is at present in Rome.

"Jonathan.—You may get copies of the American Match Games at the office of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," and they will amply repay you for the labour bestowed in playing them.

"Colon.—Why do you not become a Member of the St. George's Chess Club? There you would frequently see the player mentioned.

"A. B. C.—We cannot promise that the Games and Problems in THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be collected in a volume; they are accessible, as all the back Numbers are kept on sale.

Solutions of Problem by "Adolescents," "H. S.," "J. G.," Dublin; "Hanley," "Ludimagister," "Nella," "Chapel Rock," "Marazion," "J. D. S.," "Master Smith," "A. Z.," and "Omega," are correct.

Solutions of the Enigmas by "D. W. H.," "H. N.," "D. C.," "F. S.," "Amateur," "P. S.," and "Sandy," are right. Those by "Hanley," "B. N. T.," "Juvenile," and "Tau," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 126.

WHITE. 1. Q to her R's 6th. 2. B to K B's 3rd. 3. Kt to Q Kt 5th. BLACK. B takes R (best). R to Q Kt sq. B to Q Kt 3rd. WHITE. 4. Q takes Q R P (ch) B takes Q. 5. Kt mates.

The two following well-contested games were lately played at Brighton, in a little match, wherein Mr. Staunton had engaged to give the odds of a Knight to Mr. Hannah. One of the strongest and most improving players of the Brighton Chess Club. The number of games to be played was seven, exclusive of drawn battles; and the result was, Mr. Staunton scored five—his opponent, two—and one was given up as a *remise*.

(Before playing over these games, remove Black's Queen's Knight from the board.)

| BLACK. (Mr. S.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.) | BLACK. (Mr. S.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.) |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. K P two | K P two | 15. Q P one (d) | K R P one |
| 2. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 16. K P one (e) | Q P takes P |
| 3. Q to K 2nd | Q P one | 17. P takes P | K B P one |
| 4. K B P two | B takes Kt | 18. R to K B 3rd (f) | Q R to Q sq |
| 5. R takes B | P takes P | 19. R to K R 3rd (g) | K B P one |
| 6. Q P one (a) | Q Kt to B 3rd | 20. R to Q B 3rd | R to Q 2nd |
| 7. Q B takes P | Kt to Q 5th | 21. K Kt P one | P takes P |
| 8. Q to K B 2nd | Q to K B 3rd (b) | 22. R takes P (h) | K R to R 2nd (i) |
| 9. R to K B sq | Q Kt to K 3rd | 23. B to Q Kt 4th (ch) | Q R to Q 3rd (k) |
| 10. B takes Kt | B takes B | 24. R to Q sq | K to Q 2nd |
| 11. Castles | K Kt P two (c) | 25. P takes R | Q B P one |
| 12. B to Q 2nd | Q takes Q | 26. R to K B sq | K to his sq |
| 13. R takes Q | K B P one | 27. R to K B 8th (ch) | |
| 14. Q R to K B sq | K to his 2nd | | And White resigns. |

(a) In this position of the Lopez Gambit when the Q's Kt is given, we consider it far better for the opening player to move this pawn one step only.

(b) Promising to take the Q B P with his Kt (ch).

(c) Had he taken the Q R P, Black would have attacked the Q with K P, and gained an irresistible attack.

(d) Hoping to drive away the adverse Bishop, and then take the K Kt P with his Bishop.

(e) White's last move compels his adversary to change his tactics.

(f) Black's forces are so well disposed, and his opponent's so ineffectual, that in effect the latter is giving the odds of a piece.

(g) Threatening to win a Pawn and the Exchange, but the object is mainly to force White to advance his B P.

(h) He takes with his Rook to unmask his Bishop.

(i) Overlooking the terrible check impending.

(k) He might have prolonged the defence by now interposing the Q B P.

| BLACK. (Mr. S.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.) | BLACK. (Mr. S.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.) |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. K P two | K P two | 25. Q B P one | R to K Kt 3rd |
| 2. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 26. B to K R 4th | K to Q 2nd |
| 3. Q to K 2nd | Q P one | 27. P to Q 4th | P takes P (ch) |
| 4. K B P two | B takes Kt | 28. K takes P | R to Kt 5th (ch) |
| 5. R takes B | Q Kt to B 3rd | 29. K to Q B 5th (f) | K Kt to R (3rd) |
| 6. Q B P one | Q to K B 3rd | 30. B to R 4th (ch) | K to Q's sq (g) |
| 7. K B P one | K Kt P one | 31. B to Q sq | Q Kt P one (ch) |
| 8. K Kt P two | P takes P | 32. K to Kt 5th | B to Q 2nd (ch) |
| 9. Kt P takes P | Q to K R 5th (ch) | 33. K to R 6th | B to Q B sq (ch) (h) |
| 10. R to K Kt 3rd | K Kt to B 3rd | 34. K takes P | R takes Q B P |
| 11. Q P one | R to K Kt sq (a) | 35. R to K B 8th (ch) | K to Q 2nd |
| 12. Q to Kt 2nd | Kt to K R 4th | 36. B takes Kt | K takes B |
| 13. Q to K R 3rd | Q takes Q | 37. R takes B | Kt to B 4th |
| 14. R takes Q | Kt to B 3rd | 38. R to K R 8th | Kt takes P |
| 15. K to B 2nd | B to Q 2nd | 39. R takes P (ch) | K to Q 3rd |
| 16. Q Kt P two | Castles | 40. R to R 6th (ch) | K to his 4th |
| 17. B takes K B P (b) | R to K Kt 2nd | 41. R to K 6th (ch) | K to his B 4th |
| 18. B to Q Kt 3rd | Q P one (c) | 42. B to Kt 3rd | R to Q B 6th |
| 19. P takes P | Q Kt to K 2nd | 43. K to Kt 7th | B P two |
| 20. R to Kt 3rd | R takes R | 44. P takes P (en passant) | R takes B |
| 21. P takes R | B takes K B P | 45. P takes R | K takes R |
| 22. Q B to K Kt 5th | K Kt to his own sq | 46. P to Q B 7th—and wins | |
| 23. K to his 3rd (d) | R to Q 2nd | | |
| 24. R to K B sq (e) | R to Q 3rd | | |

(a) Better play than Kt to R's 4th, as, in that case, Black would have forced the exchange of Queens by playing Q to Kt's 4th, and then have commanded the open file with his Rook.

(b) The giving up this Pawn we think a fault, but it was resigned intentionally, and after very, very much consideration.

(c) The attempt to break up the centre is well conceived.

(d) Tempting him to take the doubled Pawn.

(e) White's game is now one of extreme difficulty, and it appears almost impossible for him to avoid loss. If the Bishop is moved, Black immediately checks with his R, then takes R with R, and finally playing Q P one, wins the K Kt. Taking no heed of time, Mr. Hannah, by dint of long and patient investigation, at last hit upon the move in the text, a coup which certainly relieves him from a good deal of his embarrassment.

(f) A daring step, to say the least of it.

(g) K to B sq would, perhaps, be better. If then Black took the Kt it would cost him the game, e. g. —

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 31. B takes Kt | 30. K to B sq |
| 32. K to Kt's 5th | 31. Q Kt's P one (ch) |
| (h) A futile check. | 32. K to Kt's 2nd. And mates next move. |

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The annexed is one of the Games to which allusion was made in the extract we gave from M. Von H. de Laza's letter, a week or two ago, between M. Von H. de Laza and M. Lowenthal, of Pesh.

| WHITE. (M. L.) | BLACK. (Von H.) | WHITE. (M. L.) | BLACK. (Von H.) |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. K P two | Q P two | 19. Kt takes Kt | Q takes Kt (ch) |
| 2. K P takes Q P | K Kt to B 3rd | 20. K R to B 2nd | K R to K 5th |
| 3. Q P two | Kt takes P | 21. Q R to Q B sq | Q R to K sq |
| 4. Q B to K 3rd | Q B to B 4th | 22. Q to her 2nd | K Kt P one |
| 5. R to P one | K P one | 23. Q P one | R to Q B sq |
| 6. Q B P two | Kt takes B | 24. Q B P one | K R P two |
| 7. P takes Kt | Q B P two | 25. Q Kt P two | Q R P one |
| 8. K Kt to B 3rd | K B to K 2nd | 26. Q R to Q sq | Q takes Q |
| 9. Q Kt to B 3rd | P takes P | 27. K R takes Q | K to his B sq |
| 10. B to Q 3rd | P takes Q P | 28. K to B 2nd | R to Q sq |
| 11. P takes P | K B to R 5th (ch) | 29. K R to Q 4th | K to his sq |
| 12. K Kt P one | K B to his 3rd | 30. Q R P one | K to Q 2nd |
| 13. B takes B | P takes B | 31. K to B 3rd | R to K 4th |
| 14. Castles | Q Kt to B 3rd | 32. R to Q B sq | R to Q B sq |
| 15. Q Kt to Q 5th | K R to K sq | 33. K to B 4th | K B P one |
| 16. Kt takes B (ch) | Q takes Kt | 34. K R P two | Q R P one |
| 17. Q P one | Q R to Q sq | 35. Q Kt P takes P | K R takes P |
| 18. Q to Q B 2nd | Kt to Q 5th | | |

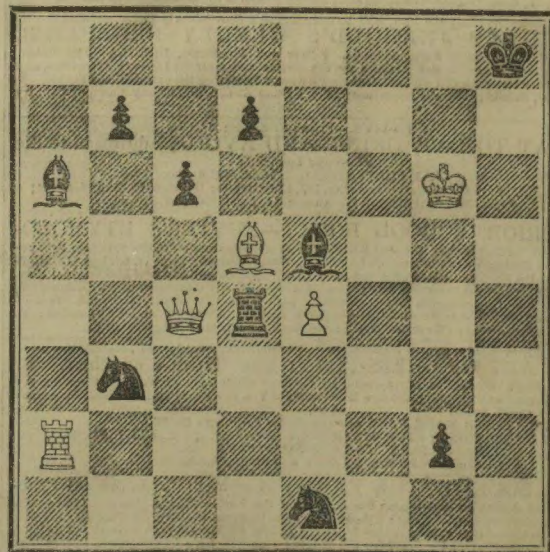
And after several more moves, the order of which we are unable to make out from the MS., the game was drawn.

PROBLEM, No. 127.

By M. KUIPER.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

| No. 16.—By M. D'ORVILLE. | No. 17.—By the Same. |
|--|--|
| WHITE. K at Q 3rd. R at Q 5th. B at K Kt 3rd. Kt at Q Kt 7th. Pawns at K's 2nd and Q's 5th. White plays first, and mates in 3 moves. | WHITE. K at Q R sq. Q at her 2nd. R at K R 7th. B at Q 8th. |
| BLACK. K at his 3rd. R at K R 2nd. B at K B 3rd. B at Q R sq. Kt at K R 5th. Kt at K 2nd. White mates in 3 moves. | BLACK. K at Q B 3rd. Q at K Kt 7th. R at K R 7th. B at K 3rd. Kt at K B 4th. P at Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3rd. |
| WHITE. K at Q Kt sq. Q at her 2nd. B at K R sq. B at K B 8th. | WHITE. Kt at K 4th. P at Q B 3rd, and Q B 3rd. White mates in 3 moves. |
| BLACK. K at his 4th. Q at her R 6th. R at K Kt sq. R at Q R sq. | BLACK. B at Q B 2nd. Kt at Q B 5th. P at K R 6th, and K B 4th. |

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